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Basic Teaching Pay Urged; China's War Chief Quits; Congress' Needs Outlined

The World's Day—November 20, 1944

Boston: Top Teaching Rate of $4,000 Urged

Basic salary schedule for school teachers, with a top rate of $4,000 per annum applicable uniformly to men and women, is recommended in the final section of the Strayer School Survey Report released today. [Page 2.]

With two more days of the campaign remaining, Greater Boston's United War Fund had come within 91 per cent of its goal with announcement today that $6,961,577 has been collected. [Page 2.]

Seven thousand pounds of turkey raised by Deer Island inmates will be served on Thanksgiving Day at City hospitals and institutions.

Resignation of Reuben L. Lurie and J. Robert Ayers as Chairman and associate member respectively of the Massachusetts Parole Board today brought up the possibility that Matthew W. Bullock, veteran board member, may be named Chairman. [Page 2.]

Far East: Chen Becomes China's War Minister

China's War Minister, Ho Ying-chin, resigned in a broad cabinet shakeup as the result of recent dissatisfaction with Chungking's conduct of the war. He is succeeded by Gen. Chen Cheng, who has an enviable battle record. [Page 7.]

Washington: Congress' Needs Shown in Study

Congress has become too much a "mere ratifying body of a supreme executive will," a House committee to investigate executive agencies reported after a two-year study. It concluded that Congress needs a staff of expert nonpartisan analysts to aid in formulating and studying legislative proposals. [Page 10.]

Ambassadors to three countries still under Nazi domination had appointments with President Roosevelt to say farewell before leaving for their diplomatic posts. They were Arthur Bliss Lane, Ambassador to Poland; Stanley Hornbeck, envoy to the Netherlands; Lithgow Osborne, Ambassador to Norway.

Storekeepers cutting point values on foods to avert spoilage losses must make the cuts in multiples of 10 points now that blue ration tokens have been discontinued, the OPA ruled. Such point reductions must be accompanied by price cuts.

Legislation continuing the position of Undersecretary of War until six months after hostilities end was approved by the House Military Committee. The office will expire Dec. 31 unless Congress acts.

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines as Administrator of Reemployment Rehabilitation for the Veterans' Administration was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Deduction of election campaign costs on the Federal income tax return of a county court judge was ruled against in a 5-4 decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Michael F. McDonald of Ashley, Pa., whose claim for such a deduction had been disallowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. [Page 13.]

A $50,000,000 appropriation to boost munitions production was requested in legislation introduced by Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

National: Detroit War Plant Remains Closed

Chrysler Corporation's De Soto plant in Detroit, now producing wing sections for Helldiver planes, remained closed in a dispute which developed over the week end, involving, according to union spokesmen, discontinuance of allowance of "wash-up time." Walkout of some 3,400 of the 6,000 employees necessitated closing of the whole plant, the corporation stated.

In Europe: Poles Appeal to U. S. on Boundary

Polish Prime Minister Sanislaw Mikolajczyk has appealed to the United States for intervention in its boundary dispute with Russia, it was learned in London. The appeal was made to counter the Russian request that Poland relinquish territory east of the Curzon Line in return for later territorial adjustments at Germany's expense, according to sources close to the Polish Cabinet.

The Czechoslovak Government has taken over full administration in the first liberated province of the country to be declared a non-operational zone.

A high court of justice has been established by the justice Ministry in France "to try leaders and members of the Vichy government for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions."

France will develop within eight months a great new army and navy, Gen. Charles de Gaulle promised in his second radio "fireside chat" to the French people. [Page 9.]

Nazi Underground organizations are being started in the invaded and invasion-threatened German territory and secret arms caches are being established in the interior of Germany, the Moscow Radio said. [Page 9.]

Finnmark, province in northern Norway, has been burned and laid waste by the Germans in their retreat from Norway to such an extent that it may be uninhabitable for "years to come," Crown Prince Olav of Norway said in London. [Page 6.]

Middle East: Arabs Protest Palestine 'Home'

The Arab Union has protested, in a letter to President Roosevelt, statements made in the United States favoring Palestine as a national home for the Jews. Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Dr. Chaim Weizmann called upon Palestine Jewry and the Zionist movement to find prompt ways and means to extirpate terrorism.

Americas: Revolt in Bolivia Is Suppressed

A revolt in Bolivia, led by sympathizers of former President Peharanda, has been suppressed, though some resistance continues, the 11-month-old government of President Villarroel announced. [Page 13.]

Vinson Hints Living-Cost Cut, Not Break in Wage Formula

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — Will President Roosevelt authorize a break in his hold-the-line order to meet the hidden 3 or 4 per cent increase in the cost of living not now measured by Government statistics?

This was the big question today following publication of the William H. Davis committee's cost-of-living survey—not only in Washington but in Chicago, where the Congress of Industrial Organizations is holding its annual meeting, and in New Orleans, La., where the American Federation of Labor is gathered.

Indication that the President may meet labor's demands for higher wages by trying to shrink the cost of living was seen in a statement from Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, warning that "wherever our present price and production controls are too lax we must tighten them."

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that the cost of clothing bought by the average family went up 12.4 per cent between September, 1942 and September, 1944.

'Hidden' Increases

It has been in the clothing field that most of the "hidden" increases in the cost of living referred to by Mr. Davis's committee have taken place.

Attack on the problem at this point will mean orders for more drastic action by a joint staff of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Needham—(District 2), Tomorrow.

Downtown Boston Business District—Wednesday.

Needham — (District 3), Wednesday.

German Optimist —How to Tell One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon, Nov. 20

It has long been known here that civilian Germany is divided into two sections. There are the optimists. There are the pessimists.

But the trick is to tell them apart.

Now Lisbon has a new recipe, brought here by travelers just arriving from Germany. They say:

"The pessimists are learning Russian. The optimists are learning English.

Trucks Begin To Roll While Strike Goes On

A strong but spotty "back-to-work" movement was developing among Boston's striking truck drivers today, with a reported 45 per cent of the trucks now rolling, although for the first time the truck tie-up halted movement of fish from the Boston Fish Pier.

Leading State officials meanwhile were working to bring an end to the week-old strike which has affected delivery of food and vital war materials.

A leading employer saw no possibility of an internal settlement of the strike which developed as the result of a union row over election of officers.

This employer said, "I don't think they can settle the strike internally. The International Union will never give in. It can't afford to. If it did, it would lose control of every union in the country."

Officers of the local truckers union and of the International union's general staff still declined to confer with the 14 union leaders who were suspended last week for sponsoring the unauthorized strike.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who rushed back from New Orleans to lead attempts to settle the strike, called separate meetings today of the union officials and of the strike leaders in an effort to settle the strike, after attempts to gain a joint meeting failed. He conferred with Governor Saltonstall shortly after noon, but later the Governor sent out word to newsmen that there had been no change in the situation. However, the Governor cancelled all appointments for this afternoon in apparent anticipation of strike developments.

Police on Duty

Twenty-seven State Police cars were placed on roads chiefly used in trucking to block any attempts by insurgent union men to interfere with deliveries by drivers obeying union leader orders to go back to work.

In Boston and some other Metropolitan Boston communities, police escorts have been provided in a few cases.

Meanwhile, Joseph Lee, former

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

French Troops First to Reach Rhine; Allies Keep Firm Hand in Belgian Crisis; P.A.C. Being Primed for 1946 Elections

Indorsement of unit's recent activity and go sign for future due at C. I. O. Convention.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, which provided a spectacular innovation in the presidential election, will be continued, and will make its next great effort in the 1946 congressional contests.

This became certain today as the C. I. O. opened its seventh convention here, although it will await the formal decision of representatives of the membership, claimed to be 5,800,000, and the separate action of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, an affiliate of the C. I. O., later this week.

Philip Murray, President of C. I. O., issuing his annual report today, traced the history of the C. I. O.-P. A. C. He declared that labor's newly won political experience and the co-operation developed with other groups "must not be lost but should be utilized as a guidepost for our future action."

No-Strike Pledge

Mr. Murray reaffirmed C. I. O.'s wartime "no-strike" pledge. In addition, his 73-page report dealt with most of the subjects which concern the C. I. O. and which the P. A. C. is apt to work for in Congress in the days ahead. Major points follow—

Wages: End "Little Steel" formula; raise minimum-wage floor from 50 to 65 cents an hour, seek guaranteed annual wage.

World co-operation: Set up world security organization now; defeat congressional isolationists.

International labor unity: Join January Anglo-Soviet labor conference in London; call United Nations labor conference at once.

Argentina: Trade-union movement alleged to have been the first object of attack of the Farrell regime—"where fascists are seeking to establish a base to carry on after defeat of Nazi Germany.

Latin America: Selection of C. I. O. delegates to attend labor conventions is announced; C. I. O. Committee on Latin-American Affairs simultaneously denounces Argentine regime, indorses State Secretary Cordell Hull's policy, urges closer postwar trade among Latin republics.

War Labor Board: "Delays and procrastination" are denounced—

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

'Resistance' groups ask more active share in revitalization of the nation's structure.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Unofficial reports that Premier Pierlot might request Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to set up a temporary "protective government" for Belgium were heard today after a tumultuous demonstration by an estimated 15,000 marchers, shouting for the resignation of the Pierlot Government.

One of the major complaints seemed to be Government reluctance to seize and try political and business bigwigs who allegedly have been sympathizers or supporters of the Germans. Adding to the explosive situation were protests over acute food shortages.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 20—Premier Hubert Pierlot's Belgian Government apparently will be able to weather the dangerous political crisis precipitated by its demand that the Belgian Maquisards surrender their weapons, according to information available here.

Belgium's intensely forward-looking "resistance" groups feel that they haven't played and are not being permitted to play a sufficiently important part in revitalizing their country.

But above all they are intensely determined to defeat the enemy and will obey the Allied High Command's wishes, although this means surrendering guns which in their opinion gave weight to their views.

Although they paraded in Brussels in protest Sunday they carried empty holsters and the parade proceeded without incident. But any real settlement of issues between the military liberalism of the Belgian liberation leaders and the allegedly conservative Pierlot Government seems settleable only by an election and there are no signs of this yet.

Recapitulation of the history of Belgium's so-called White Army amalgamated from several vigorous Maquis and organizations shows that they are zealously trained and prepared to help Allied armies.

But although they prevented the demolition of the most vital bridges and tunnels, enabling the British Army's swift advance to Brussels and Antwerp, and gave other crucial assistance, the swift pace of the Allied push through Belgium prevented their seeing as much active service as they wished.

Now, according to authoritative reports reaching Paris from Brussels, these patriotic folk feel a similar sense of frustration in Belgian rehabilitation. In their view the trials of collaborationists are proceeding too slowly, while the Government's financial reforms have bogged down.

"Fifth columnists" are still actively operating, sometimes sabotaging Allied troops, and there still are instances in which armed independence groups round up Germans or native collaborationists hiding in Belgium, and particularly in Flemish areas.

Comparison with France

Patriots, including the popular Underground leader Ferdinand de Many, have now practically given Maj. Gen. W. E. J. Erskine, Allied Commander in Chief in Belgium, a pledge to make no trouble, but they, including the always-clever Communists, channelize the feeling that the Pierlot Government hasn't admitted sufficient representatives of the new revolutionary spirit into the Government, and that, unlike the French situation, their Premier is of prewar vintage.

From the Government standpoint it should be pointed out,

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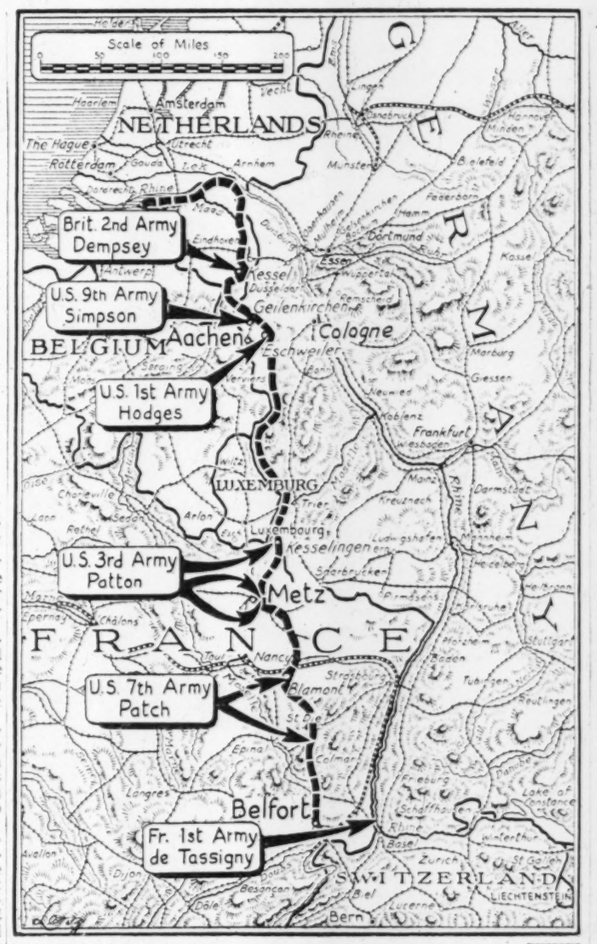

By a Staff Artist

March on the Rhine

Main points of Allied advance along the Western Front are indicated by arrows. Sectors occupied by the six attacking armies are indicated by boxes.

Americans hunt groups of scattered foe on Leyte; Japanese aim to cut Burma Road.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

French troops have reached the Rhine.

Pushing forward 35 miles in a week—the swiftest drive since St. Lô—the First French Army under Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny by-passed Belfort at tthe southern end of the 400-mile line, cutting off the retreat of the Germans around that city. One report said it had reached Mulhouse—the only indication so far as to where the Rhine had been reached.

Weakening of the German line around Belfort in order to stem the advance of the British Second Army and the American Ninth and First Armies toward the more vital Cologne and the Rhineland industrial areas is believed to have helped the French to make such a rapid move.

At other sectors of the front gains of one to four miles are recorded, with stiffening resistance at some points. General Patton's Third Army has crossed the Saar border, north of Metz, on a 10-mile front. The fortress of Metz, which has been almost completely ringed, has been entered by American infantry. This Army's Saar drive appears headed for Trier and Coblenz, 80 miles to the northeast.

In the Aachen sector the three armies are all driving toward the Rhine in a five-mile bulge. They are now within 29 miles of Düsseldorf and within 26 miles of Cologne.

The United States First Army has reached the outskirts of the German communications center of Eschweiler, seven miles northeast of Aachen.

Northern elements of the British Second Army have reached the Maas River at Kessel, 6½ miles below Venlo and 2½ miles from the German border.

The American Ninth Army was reported 4½ miles from Jülich, another key communications center.

All six armies so far have been occupied mainly in battering their way through the preliminary German defenses. The results of the great six-army attack should become apparent within a few days.

The attacking forces are being aided by swarms of airmen. Some 850 American planes bombed the Ruhr today. Others were reported operating in the South.

While events in the Philippines remained slowed down owing to the necessity that faces General MacArthur's forces of hunting down groups of Japanese in rough mountain country, sodden with rain, a United States naval force has shelled Iwo Jima Island in the Bonins, immediately north of the Marianas, finding little opposition.

Elsewhere in the Far East, Chinese forces have entered Bhamo, strongest remaining Japanese base in north Burma, leaving the Japanese in that sector in a precarious situation. In China, the Japanese appear to be advancing about 250,000 strong in face of little resistance, having pushed on 50 miles from captured Liuchow toward the Kweichow border, 40 miles away. Their purpose is believed to be the cutting of the Burma Road supply line to Chungking.

On the Eastern Front, Russians were pushing ahead in northern Hungary along the Slovakian border, 40 miles northeast of Budapest.

Western Front:

French troops broke through the Burgundy Gap at Belfort and reached the Rhine, it was announced as five other Allied armies drove against German defenses all along the front.

French troops and armor at the Swiss border pushed into the out-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Icelanders See Independence Linked to Continuing U. S. Tie

As a guest of the Air Transport Corps of the United States Army Air Forces, The Christian Science Monitor's Aviation Editor is accompanying an inspection flight over the North Atlantic. His first dispatch, from Iceland, follows:

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 18. Delayed—This island republic, still in the first year of its independence, today may be said to be looking forward to a role increasingly within the economic and political orbit of the United States.

Opinion from many sources disclosed to 12 visiting American newspapermen here leads to the conclusion that Iceland has found the American military "occupation" unburdensome, that United States troops have conducted themselves with credit, and that Iceland's economy has benefited from the occupation.

Any political leanings that may have remained in the direction of Germany were rudely and tragically shattered just eight days ago when Iceland's largest steamship, the Godafoss, was torpedoed in territorial waters only two hours' sailing time from the capital. The loss of 24 Icelanders, among other casualties, struck very closely in this racially knit island of only 120,000 population. Editorial opinion of all political shades in Iceland unanimously denounced the sinking as one of "useless barbarism."

In an interview with the visiting reporters, President Bjornsson stated that "The war has brought us much nearer to the United States not only because of the air traffic through here but also because there have been so many good people from your country." The latter part of the state-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Mud Bogs Leyte Drive; Nazis Use Ersatz Troops

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Nov. 20—A sea of oozing mud has further complicated the already tough task of containing and pushing back the elements of four Japanese divisions which still are trying to break out of the Ormoc Valley on the west side of Leyte Island.

The battle front which spreads over miles of mountain ridges and valleys, is drenched today in typhoon rains which are hampering air-support operations and making supply of forward combat troops in some cases impossible.

Supply roads which are passable in dry weather have developed washouts which bog down even bulldozers. Dry, flat lands are converted into deep lakes. Small streams are expanded into raging torrents of muddy waters.

Engineers Face Huge Task

Through these torrential rains Allied engineers are making a dramatic effort to open up supply routes to the forward troops, some of whom have not eaten for two days.

Earlier estimates that the fighting in Leyte would be far less rugged than in the jungles of New Guinea have been disproved.

As long as the American advance followed the level terrain of the broad Leyte Valley, the going was easy. But these advan-

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By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Nov. 20—If Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt chooses the right place to throw in his limited mobile reserves, the United States First and Ninth Armies' advance may be a slugging match all the way to the Rhine.

Excepting the possibility of a quick break-through, a big portion of the Allied advance is necessarily attritional, eating into German strength. If the cream of the Wehrmacht can be destroyed west of the Rhine, there will be no big force east of the Rhine to continually retreat and continually block the path toward Berlin.

The Nazi High Command has been concentrating its best troops, heaviest artillery and largest air strength against the northern sector of the Western Front in the Eschweiler - Düren - Jülich areas, where the Nazis' position is most dangerous. With the Americans and British likewise throwing in powerful concentrations, the battleground from Aachen to the Rhine becomes the greatest test of opposing strength since Caen.

Southern Defenses Sapped

To meet this test, Wehrmacht chiefs obviously have been stripping the southern portion of the line. This, while not deprecating the courage and caliber of the French First Army's great fighting, helps to explain the swift penetrations of the French through the Vosges passes, with the decisive encircling of Belfort, then plunging through the famous gap to gain 10 to 15 miles in one day to threaten Mulhouse.

The Wehrmacht has an estimated 60 divisions stretched along the 400-mile front and especially concentrated against the British Second and the American First and Ninth Armies' thrusts.

The Germans also are inserting into the line more of the Volkssturm and Volksgrenadier troops (corresponding to the British Home Guard).

Front-line reports say some of the Metz forts are manned by

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Drive Launched for War Loan of $14 Billions

Leaders Urge U. S. to 'Back Attack'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Striking statements in connection with today's opening of the $14,000,000,000 Sixth War Loan drive included these words by President Roosevelt:

"We have just been through a wartime election, demonstrating to the people of the world the deep roots of our democratic faith. The Sixth War Loan, I am confident, will be a further example of democracy in action in a world at war. There is an old saying about sticking to the plow until you have reached the end of the furrow. Every rule of common sense and patriotic thought makes that maxim applicable to our conduct in this war."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, in a cabled statement said to Americans on the home front:

". . . To make sure of final victory, we must redouble and sustain our efforts, both here and everywhere. The money must be raised and our men on all the fronts depend upon you. . . . On behalf of your sons, brothers, husbands, and friends in this great war theater, I request that you do your part to see that the Sixth War Loan is vastly oversubscribed."

Vice-Admiral R. S. Edwards, Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, said:

". . . We are getting into stronger and stronger phases of Japanese resistance. We therefore need more and more industrial support, and we are confident that we will get it."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief of Industrial Incentive for the Navy, said:

"The Pacific war is everybody's war. It is every American's war to the degree to which he or she makes it so. . . . The responsibility of this war thus rests equally on all of us."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said:

"Let us look at the cost of a single naval operation. Take, for example, the Marianas campaign. The naval force which participated in this single operation represented an investment by the American people of well over $5,000,000,000."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Sixth War Loan drive began today with the Government asking Americans to dig into their pockets for another $14,000,000,000 to keep the attack rolling.

President Roosevelt, pointedly reminding the nation that "the war is not over—no, not by many a costly battle," last night cited figures showing that 14 billions will scarcely pay the cost of global war for two months.

At the present rate, he said in a War Bond address radiocast from the White House, the war is costing $7,500,000,000 in November—or about $250,000,000 a day.

That is why every bond you buy is so important," the President emphasized. "While we have every reason to be proud of what has been done—even optimistic about the ultimate outcome—we have no

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Yule Joy for G. I.'s 20,000 Sacks of It

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Twenty thousand sacks of Christmas mail, the first big shipment of Yuletide packages for United States troops overseas, have arrived at a British port. An Army spokesman estimated today it would be nearly Christmas before all the mail is cleared.

British Hairdressers To Build University

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuter)—Britain's 50,000 hair dressers are to build a hair dressing university in memory of the men and women hair dressers who have lost their lives on war service.

The university which will contain a memorial hall and is expected to become the headquarters of hair dressing teaching and will give advanced training to skilled operators as well as completing the hair dressing education of apprentices. Courses on beauty culture will be included.

The President of the General Association of Ladies Hair Dressers, Charles Plumridge, appealed to all hair dressers to subscribe one to two sterling for the scheme.

British Tommies Call Eisenhower Good Chap

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British "Tommies" term Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a "good chap," and his fairness and tact have won the wholehearted support of all ranks, according to Maj. Patrick Chilton, British infantry officer, who fought under the American General's leadership in Sicily and in France.

D-Day found Major Chilton with the Malta Brigade in the 50th Northumbrian Division of the Eighth Army which stormed ashore from an American-built ship—the Empire Spearhead—on the coast of Arrowmanches.

Speaking of this assault in which he was wounded, Major Chilton recalled a visit of General Eisenhower to his brigade just before D-Day. Arriving without style, and speaking informally to the British soldiers, the Invasion leader told them to act "not as Canadian, British or American but as Allied troops."

Major Chilton is starting a speaking tour today which will bring him before social and fraternal clubs throughout Massachusetts. First talk by the veteran fighting man will be this afternoon at the English Speaking Union.

Other scheduled talks will be given in Worcester next Friday, where British Week is being observed; at the Provus Club in Springfield next Monday; at the Chilton Club in Boston, Nov. 29, the Scots Charitable Society on Nov. 30; in the Masonic Temple St. John's Lodge on Dec. 4; Women's Republican Club on Dec. 5; Concord Rotary Club on Dec. 7 and for the War Fund Drive in Boston, Dec. 8.

While in Boston, Major Chilton is planning to look up other descendants of Mary Chilton, Mayflower passenger, although he says there has been a 300-year gap since the British and American branches of the families knew each other.

Major Chilton's war record started at Malta where in 1939 he was assigned to the Malta Brigade. In April of 1943 he went to Egypt for training in combined operations which ended with the defeat of Rommel and his Africa Korps.

In Sicily, which Major Chilton calls the most perfect combined operations campaign of history, he won the Military Cross for dangerous reconnaisance work, as he put it, "mostly on my belly."

Boys' Club Luncheon

At a luncheon at the Statler tomorrow noon, David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of the Boys' Club of America will speak to Area Council No. 1 on "The place of the Area Council in the Boys' Clubs of America picture, and the great Boys' Club opportunity in the postwar period." Area No. 1 includes Boys' Clubs of Arlington, Boston, Roxbury and Plymouth.

Calling All Shoppers

to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."

11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

EICHEL'S Restaurant IN WINTER PLACE

Trucks Begin To Roll While Strike Goes On

Continued from Page 1

Boston School Committeeman and a potential candidate for Mayor, entered the strike controversy by calling upon Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to clarify several legal points involved in the strike.

Mr. Lee said there are two possible solutions to the situation. First, the drivers could swallow their grievances and submit to postponement of their regular election and defer their request for an accounting of union funds. Second, the union officers could hold the election and give an accounting of funds.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, commenting on the Lee move, said that union officers insist that no refusal to hold an election has been made, that the question of an election never came up because the insurgents walked out of the union meeting before nominations could be submitted.

Mr. Lee said that the Attorney General's office should clear up legal tangles involved in the strike by issuing a statement of the point of law as to whether it is legal for one citizen to interfere with another's livelihood.

When he left the Attorney General's office, Mr. Lee said he had talked with Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley for about half an hour and that Mr. Farley had assured him his office stood ready to advise and assist any State department, such as for instance the Department of Labor and Industries, now active in seeking to solve the present difficulties between truck drivers and union officials.

John P. McBride, Massachusetts Director of the Division of the Necessaries of Life, who was keeping close watch on the food situation, was reporting to the Governor through the latter's secretary, James R. Reynolds, it was learned.

Due to the truck tie-up the unusually large catch of 800,000 pounds of cod landed at the Fish Pier had to be sold to freezers at two cents below the ceiling price for fresh cod.

Normally no cod is frozen here, all being sold fresh. However, with no fresh fish moving off the Pier except in the trucks of small dealers, the catch had to be frozen or left to spoil.

The ceiling price for "market cod" is 8 cents a pound, while the ceiling on large cod is 8½ cents. Today they brought only 6 and 6½ cents respectively.

The Fish Pier development was growing in seriousness, for union fishermen who called a meeting at 11 a. m. tomorrow at Meridian Hall, East Boston, to decide whether they will again accept the lower price or refuse to sell the fish at all. Cod is the best paying fish for the fishermen.

Local observers saw the possibility of a fishermen's strike resulting from the tie up. Fourteen large fishing vessels are now tied up at the Fish Pier today. At least half of these would normally have been back to sea by now but for tomorrow's meeting.

With Thanksgiving Day only three days away, food stocks in two of the three large grocery chains were dwindling sharply.

One chain reported shortages in all its lines, with little relief in sight. A spokesman for the concern characterized the situation as only "one step from being desperate."

The other big grocery chain involved in the truck strike reported a serious shortage of dry groceries and canned goods. Most stores, an official said, are now down to a three days supply, and are in immediate need of big deliveries to take care of the Thanksgiving Day business.

The spokesman for the latter chain said that the vegetable stocks are not too low as yet, and that by various means odds and ends have been transported to some stores.

Independent stores have not been affected by the strike, inasmuch as they haul their own supplies.

At the Boston Terminal Market the management reported that no actual spoilage has yet developed, though deterioration is occurring which is dropping values.

Spoilage losses have been prevented thus far by keeping perishables in refrigerated cars and by diversion of Boston-bound shipments to other areas.

New Honor Won By Vermont Negro

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 20 (AP)—A son of a former slave has been elected Town Representative from Shoreham.

William J. Anderson has held the town offices of School Director and Auditor, and at present is Town Agent. He has been President of the Vermont Horticultural Society and was three times guest speaker of the Quebec Horticultural Society, addressing the group both in French and English.

Mr. Anderson was once doorkeeper for President McKinley and also numbered President Coolidge among his friends.

Any Indication of Rations In Coffee Denied by OPA

Any indication of coffee rationing either in New England or any other part of the United States was flatly denied today by Eldon C. Shoup, New England Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. His statement came after a hint of a return to coffee rationing had resulted in a heavy rush of buying in several sections.

Mr. Shoup pointed out that Chester Bowles, OPA chief, when in Boston last Thursday, had replied twice that the country's coffee supply was the best it had been since rationing of its ceased. "Bowles told us," said Mr. Shoup, "that the Brazilian Foreign Minister had assured the OPA that the supply of coffee from that country was in no danger of dwindling."

Tobin Luncheon to Honor Jewish Congress Official

A luncheon will be given for Judge Fred Nettler, Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress at the Parker House Wednesday noon by Mayor Tobin. If the Mayor does not return from Florida by Wednesday, Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan will preside.

Legion of Merit Award

United States Signal Corps

Col. John E. Toulmin Receives Medal

Former Boston banker and civic leader, Colonel Toulmin is shown in Cairo as the Legion of Merit, Legionnaire Class, is pinned on him by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles, commanding general of United States Army Forces in the Middle East. Colonel Toulmin, in the Adjutant General's Department, entered the service in September, 1942, after obtaining a leave of absence from the First National Bank of Boston, where he was a vice-president.

91 P. C. of Boston War Fund $7,650,000 Goal Is Received

Boston's United War Fund came within sighting distance of its goal today as $6,961,577 was declared to have been received by Fund workers at the final Dutch Treat Report Luncheon in the Boston City Club. This is 91 per cent of the $7,650,000 goal hoped for by Wednesday night.

A special guest of today's luncheon was dimniutive Emily Marie Surabian of Medford, a young soprano who, in the past three of her nine years, has sold $2,000,000 of War Bonds by her singing. She sang at a church club recently and the $2 she earned she gave to the United War Fund. She wants the money put toward War Prisoner's Aid, because her uncle is missing in action and Emily believes he may be in an enemy prison camp.

Subscriptions of $500 or more acknowledged by Fund headquarters today include:

Individuals

$4,500—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.
$4,116—Mrs. William Emerson.
$3,400—Mrs. Leslie Bradley Cutler.
$2,750—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Green.
$1,200—Louis Agassiz Shaw, 2d; Frank R. Shepard.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr.; Joseph P. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. A. Oram Fulton; Mrs. George Putnam Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Thorvald S. Ross.
$890—Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
$720—George A. Smith.
$600—Commander and Mrs. Samuel E. Morison.
$563—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thayer.
$540—Mrs. Charles Higginson.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood; E. H. Clarke; Mrs. Charles C. Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Davis; Miss Sarah L. Guild; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ilfeld; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingraham; Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Jerguson; Herbert W. Kendall; Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Lowell; Malden Salvage Board; Prof. Lionel S. Marks; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Pepper; Charles M. Rogerson.

Companies and Employees

$260,227—Revere Racing.
$30,572—Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees (second report).
$24,500—First National Stores, Inc.
$15,400—H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc. and employees.
$6,000—Converse Rubber Company.
$5,600—Trimount Clothing Company.
$5,385—Kennedy's, Inc., and employees.
$4,200—National Rockland Bank of Boston.
$3,200—Sheraton Hotels and office buildings.
$3,000—Walker Top Company.
$2,838—American Hide & Leather Company.
$2,755—Ellison & Company.
$2,500—American Sugar Refining Company; Granada Wines, Inc.; the Kendall Company.
$2,360—Forte Dupee Sawyer Company employees.
$2,123—Clifford Manufacturing Company and employees.
$2,020—Allied Kid Company employees.
$2,000—Daggett Chocolate Company; the Felters Company, Inc.
$1,984—The William Carter Company and employees.
$1,800—Webster and Atlas National Bank.
$1,750—United Liquors, Ltd.
$1,687—Hadley Special Tool Company, Inc. employees.
$1,500—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; Fairfield & Ellis; International Nickel Company; George Lawley & Son Corporation; Reece Button Hole Machine Company.
$1,495—Wellington Sears Company employees.
$1,400—F. S. Webster Company and employees.
$1,332—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,300—Beggs & Cobb, Inc.
$1,250—Brockway-Smith-Haigh-Lovell Company; Hawkridge Brothers Company.
$1,180—Pacific Mills employees.
$1,100—Wright Bros.
$1,053—Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company employees.
$1,048—Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,046—Blanchard Machine Company.
$1,026—Bendix Aviation Corporation employees.
$1,000—Barbara Lee Chocolate Company and employees; Ben Burk, Inc.; Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company; Gum Products, Inc.; Hills, Oglesby & Devine; Lawson Machine & Tool Company; Metropolitan Coal Company; New England Waste Company; Norfolk County Trust Company; E. A. Shaw & Co., Inc.; Turner Construction Company; Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co., Inc.
$850—Standard Duplicating Machines Corporation.
$837—International Equipment Company and employees.
$832—Morgan Brothers Company and employees.
$726—James O. Welch Company.
$720—Eastern Wool Warehouse, Inc., and employees; Fireman's Fund Insurance Company; Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company; George H. McFadden & Bro.; Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.
$650—Loew's, Inc.
$600—Deran Confectionery Company, Inc.; F. S. Payne Company.
$567—Shreve, Crump & Low Company employees.
$566—Doelcam Machine Tool Company employees.
$550—Brigham's, Inc.; Hotel Kenmore; Rosenthal Brothers employees.
$502—Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company employees.
$500—Austin-Hastings Company, Inc.; Bay Products Corp.; Boston Beer Company; Boston & Lockport Block Company; Fabreeka Products Company; H. Haigh & Company, Inc.; Hersey Manufacturing Company; Hotel Bradford; International Business Machines Corporation employees; Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc.; Henry W. Peabody & Co.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Revere Knitting Mills; Star Brewing Company; J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Wetherell Bros. Company; Winship-Boit Company.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders, "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Puerto Rico Case Rehearing Sought

A petition for rehearsing the appeal from the injunction order granted by the Puerto Rican courts which blocked the spending of $16,000,000 for relief purposes there, was filed today with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston.

The action was brought by Francis M. Shea, Asst. Attorney General of the United States and seeks reconsideration of the October 24 decision of the Federal Court in Boston which upheld the decision of the Puerto Rican court. The petition will be considered by the Circuit Court at a later date.

Celestino Iriarte y Miro, a taxpayer in Puerto Rico, objected to the expenditure of the relief funds in Puerto Rico this year, on the grounds that no appropriations were authorized for this year. He secured an injunction from the Puerto Rican courts. The Puerto Rican Government appealed to the Circuit Court and lost its case. Now the Government seeks to reopen the whole issue for further study.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Intermittent rain beginning this evening and continuing tonight and Tuesday. Not so cold tonight. Lowest temperature about 40. Moderately cold on Tuesday. Moderate to fresh winds.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—Cloudy not so cold tonight, snow mixed with rain beginning in southwest portion. Tuesday snow in north, and snow mixed with rain in the south portion; moderately cold.

High Tides at Boston

Monday: 3:02 p. m.; height 10.0 feet
Tuesday: 3:43 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Basic Salary Schedule Urged For Boston's Schoolteachers

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adoption of a basic salary schedule for teachers with a top level of $4,000 attainable regardless of sex or grade level, and sufficient increase in State aid to cover at least one quarter of Boston school expenditures, are two major recommendations in the final report of the Strayer School Survey released today.

They hold that such a salary policy is needed to get rid of existing inequities which multiply grievances and lower the morale of the school system. Greater financial support from the Commonwealth is the only guarantee they see of adequate funds in face of shrinking property values in the City.

The schools at present are obliged to rely on Boston property taxpayers for 90 per cent of their $16,000,000 yearly appropriation. Massachusetts contributes only 8 to 9 per cent whereas the country-wide average of State support of local schools is from 25 to 35 per cent of current expenses, according to the survey.

Boston's present salary schedule is criticized as "not a schedule but a series of multiple and poorly related salary scales." Counting all personnel, teaching and non-teaching, it includes approximately 400 schedules. For teachers alone there are 91, with 16 different minima and 22 maxima.

No Basic Plan

Because it has no basic salary plan, the School Committee, says the report, "finds itself constantly maneuvered into the necessity, or at least the urgency, of making new scales and adjusting old scales in response to the special pleading of small groups of employees . . . The Committee should be able to review salaries from time to time in terms of policy, instead of dealing with them, as it now does, as administrative crises."

This "absurdly complex" salary arrangement bristles with inequities. The survey group found teachers in intermediate schools receiving higher salaries than teachers with equal training and experience in elementary schools. Clerks in one department are paid less than clerks of equivalent standing in another department.

A librarian working in the Teachers College or the Administration Building is paid on a higher schedule then a librarian in a Latin or Day High School. Similarly, they cite the fact that a manager of a high school cafeteria is paid at a higher rate than a manager of an intermediate school cafeteria.

Policy Violated

Two basic principles of good salary policy are violated in the case of senior custodians according to the report. One of these is that salary grades should, while paying fairly for services rendered, be equitable in relation to other salary grades. This is not the case, it points out, when some 70 senior custodians are being paid more than $3,137, per year while in the same school system 1,045 elementary school teachers, of whom a bachelor's degree and two years of experience are required, receive an average yearly salary of only $2,152. Nor when the highest paid custodian receives $5,412 while the principal of the largest intermediate school with responsibility for the education of hundreds of children and the instruction of dozens of teachers, can receive at the most an annual salary of $4,896.

The second principle is that salary grades should have definitely prescribed minimum-maximum limits with a clearly defined system of increments. These are provided for neither junior or senior custodians.

Another example of confusion is found in the salary schedules of the "assistants" who teach in the high schools. These teachers, all teaching youth, all working on the same educational level, all women, are paid according to the following scales: Latin and Day High School, minimum $1,728, maximum $3,072; Clerical High School, minimum the same, maximum $2,880; Brandeis Vocational High School, minimum $1,536, maximum $2,496; Trade High School for Girls, minimum $1,344, maximum $2,400.

Boston Underpays

The survey finds that compared with national averages Boston underpays its kindergarten, elementary, and intermediate school teachers, but pays better than average for such special positions as department head in a high school and principal of an elementary school.

Boston is urged to adopt the single-salary schedule, which requires that teachers of equivalent educational preparation and experience be paid equal salaries regardless of whether they teach in elementary, intermediate, or high schools.

Adoption of the principle of equal pay for men and women is also recommended, although the fiscal impossibility of immediate removal of unequal pay is recognized. It will have to be achieved by steps.

Massachusetts is commended for making the School Committee financially independent of the municipal government, but criticized for forcing it to continue to rely so heavily on property taxes when city property is shrinking in value and modern tax systems are leaning more heavily on income than property as a source of revenue. "The support of schools, as mandated by the Legislature is becoming too heavy for the City to bear," declares the report.

Its recommendation is that "the Legislature should create a special commission to determine the proper division of responsibility as between the Commonwealth and the local school districts for the support of public education, to the end that an adequate plan may be developed for the financing of education in all parts of Massachusetts in the postwar period."

Drive Begun With Enthusiasm In Bay State Communities

Continued from Page 1

filled with a tableau of such present-day personages as MacArthur, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, Stalin, Timoshenko, and others.

City Programs Started

Banners signalizing the War Loan drive flew from many buildings in the State today. In Worcester it was announced that an attempt would be made to raise $40,000,000 in War Bonds so that a cruiser might be named for that city.

Boston's Federal Building, on the side fronting Milk Street, displayed posters of Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and MacArthur, and Admirals Nimitz, King, and Halsey, each panel bearing the message, "The Sixth War Loan is On."

Cambridge stepped out in front by announcing that the Women's Division of its War Finance Committee would present an exhibit of Navy Department posters which disclose some of the secret developments in methods of anticipating enemy action. Included is an apparently blurred aerial photograph which, when examined through Polaroid lenses, becomes a three-dimensional picture of ground installations. The exhibit will open at Hunt Hall, Harvard University, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 12 noon, and will continue through Saturday, Dec. 9, until six o'clock each evening except Sunday. Admission will be by purchase of a 25c war savings stamp at the door—a 10c stamp by students and members of the armed forces.

G. I. Joes and Janes

The same group within Cambridge's War Finance Committee today launched a contest to choose the city's 75 favorite sons and daughters in the armed forces, who will be known as Cambridge's Sixth War Loan G. I. Joes and Janes.

More than 30,000 certificates, or ballots, will be distributed thriugh War Bond issuing agencies, and only purchasers of Series E, F, or G bonds can vote. A $25 bond permits one vote, a $50 bond two votes, and so on up to 200 votes per $5,000 bond. The contest closes Dec. 16, and the following evening the 75 winners will be presented with special recognition and prizes.

Meanwhile, film actor George Murphy began a nine-day tour of defense plants in and around Boston to help sell bonds. He spoke at the Simpson Yard, in East Boston of the Bethlehem Steel Company this noon; and he will speak tomorrow noon at the same company's Atlantic Yard, and at Fore River at 2:40 and 3:10.

Several public entertainments are planned during the course of the drive, which closes Dec. 16. There will be a "Gay Nineties" carnival in Boston Arena, the date of which will be announced shortly.

Several Shows on Tour

The Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps are co-operating in several touring shows that will visit many communities within the Commonwealth, and an all-services musical review, "Anchors Aweigh of 1944," employing a cast of 75, will tour New England, beginning at Newport, R. I., today.

A 38-foot reproduction of an LST (landing ship tanks) called the U. S. S. Jap Trap," will stimulate war bond selling throughout Massachusetts, while groups of returned war heroes will speak on behalf of the drive from hundreds of platforms.

As city and town chairmen rallied their workers to intensive first-day sales efforts, F. W. Denio, Massachusetts chairman of the War Finance Committee, said, "success or failure will depend for the most part on individuals.

"Although our over-all quota has been reduced from the fifth War Loan, the quota for individual sales is approximately the same amount as the aggregate of such sales in last summer's drive. The people of Massachusetts never have failed to respond to a war loan appeal for investment of their funds in war bonds, and they will not fail at this critical point in the war."

Weeders in Ant Colonies

One specialized group in a colony of a certain ant species does nothing but weed the fungus grown by the colony for food.

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MULTIPLY THEM BY THOUSANDS

Multiply them by thousands and you get some idea of the rush on Long Distance each night at camps and barracks and naval stations.

Their calls are mighty important to them and to us. And we know you'd like to help, too.

Whenever you can, please keep the Long Distance circuits clear for service men and women.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Grange Unit Renews Fight On Federalized Health Plan

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20—Voluntary, self-help methods are proving far better than Federal control when it comes to meeting the needs of farm people for health services and should get active support if federalization is to be prevented, it is agreed by a committee of the National Grange which today reported on its year-long study of the subject.

The 17-page brief for voluntary rather than compulsory plans was presented to the 78th annual convention of the farm organization by Sherman K. Ives of Thomaston, Conn., former State Master and chairman of a committee of six appointed to make the study. The Grange is expected to take action along the lines recommended in this report.

"Legislation that would place health and medical services under Federal control would be a step backward in the measure of health we have attained," the committee found.

To reach this conclusion the committee studied the experience of countries which have tested compulsory systems of state control, and also the operation of voluntary or Blue Cross plans in this country, including those sponsored by Granges in 16 states.

Recommendations Offered

The evidence convinced the investigators that the Grange took a sound position four years ago in opposing legislation for placing health and medical service under Federal control. But the committee held also that resolutions are not enough. It offered recommendations for a program of action on the part of the National Grange.

As a first step it called on the organization to continue its efforts to improve low farm incomes so that voluntary plans can be supported adequately. Next it urged granges to help their members to participate in voluntary plans, as is now being done in a number of states. Co-operation with physicians friendly to such plans was advised.

The committee called for the appointment of a continuing committee in the Grange to give further study to this subject, since it regards the health needs of the rural community to be great.

Study of the operation of compulsory insurance plans and attendant state control of health services in other countries has convinced Grange investigators that such plans have not improved either the quality or quantity of medical service.

Comparison Made

For example, the United States has many more physicians than countries with state-controlled systems, this study shows. It has one doctor to each 750 persons, while England, with modified compulsory health insurance has one to 1,450 persons and Germany, known as a pioneer in this field of state medicine, has one doctor for about 1,580 persons according to this study.

The conclusion of the committee is that "while admittedly there is much room for improvement in the medical care of our people, yet all present evidence indicated we have done a better job so far than any other country, and we will not necessarily be progressing by adopting some radically different plan."

This stand is in agreement with that of the American Farm Bureau Federation which recently, according to this report, gave "an all-out indorsement of the Blue Cross (voluntary, nonprofit) hospital service for rural people."

Two resolutions were adopted in the early sessions of the convention. One asks Congress to prohibit further extension of the use of roll-back subsidies to lower consumer prices. It asks legislation to prohibit the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for any purpose other than supporting farm prices and asks that the War Food Administrator be given final decision within the law as to how such funds may be used.

The other memorandum to Congress asks for a new method of establishing price floors on hogs so farmers would not be so severely penalized as they now are for sending slightly overweight animals to market.

Degree-conferring ceremonies, an important part of the meetings of this farm fraternity, this year were held chiefly for members in the Carolinas and neighboring states, owing to transportation conditions. The seventh-degree class numbered 1,270.

Honored by Secretary of War

Official United States Air Forces

Efficiency in Producing Airplanes Wins U. S. Acclaim

Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols presenting citation and ribbon for distinguished civilian service to Dr. Albert E. Lombard, Jr., on behalf of the Secretary of War.

Dr. Lombard Cited for Utilization Of Labor in War Aircraft Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — On behalf of the Secretary of War, an emblem for exceptional civilian service has been presented to Dr. Albert E. Lombard, Jr. of the California Institute of Technology for directing more effective wartime utilization of labor in the aircraft industry.

The citation to Dr. Lombard said his "initiative and tireless efforts in devising plans for the full utilization of labor in the aircraft industry and in developing methods for evaluating the efficiency of aircraft manufacturers have contributed immeasurably to the success of the Army Air Forces' mission."

As special assistant to the director of the Aircraft Resources Control Office in the Pentagon, Dr. Lombard made appraisals of the capacity of aircraft plants which served as the basis for schedule adjustments which both reduced the cost of the aircraft program and released facilities for other uses in the war effort.

He negotiated with other departments to obtain manpower priorities, housing, transportation, and other service necessary to insure that aircraft manpower requirements would be met.

Dr. Lombard has served the War Department since June, 1940, here and at Wright Field, Ohio. He recently submitted his resignation and will return to his home in Pasadena, Calif.

Frank Walter Gale

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 20—Frank Walter Gale, C. S. D., who passed on here yesterday, became interested in Christian Science in 1885 through the healing of his mother. In 1887 his mother, with his assistance, introduced Christian Science in San Diego, Calif. Mr. Gale studied Christian Science in a class taught by Mary Baker Eddy in 1888.

In 1895 Mr. Gale helped to organize First Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, was its first President, and later served that church as Second Reader.

Since 1900 Mr. Gale has devoted his entire time to the work of Christian Science healing and teaching. In 1922 he taught the Normal class in the Board of Education.

Roosevelt Hopes to Visit Latin America After War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt told seven Latin American women journalists that he hoped after the war to be able to visit Latin American countries as far south as Chile.

The President received the journalists in his office before they had tea with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House as the first Washington event of a tour of the Midwest and eastern part of the United States.

New Airplane Designed For 'Feeder Lines'

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Details of a new 14-passenger transport plane designed for short and medium length "feeder line" flights was announced yesterday by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which said it was the first step toward postwar "universal air transportation."

The plane has been designated the Saturn, Model 75, and conforms in general to specifications for an interurban or feeder-line transport outlined by air-line engineers through the Air Transport Association.

It is little more than half the size of the present standard air-line equipment, the 21-passenger Douglas DC-3. The Saturn is designed to carry 14 passengers, two crewmen, baggage and cargo, the interior arrangement being subject to quick conversion to greater cargo space by removal of seats and movement of a bulkhead.

It is an all-metal, high-wing monoplane, powered by two Continental-built Wright air-cooled radial engines rated at 525 horsepower each. Cruising speed was estimated at more than 200 miles an hour, with a top speed of 240 miles an hour, and a maximum range carrying eight passengers of 1,600 miles. Take-off distance is figured at 1,055 feet and landing speed at 73 miles an hour, both characteristics which would be valuable in operating from small airports. Gross weight is figured at 13,500 pounds, compared with around 25,000 for the DC-3.

Arduous Water Training

As part of their training for amphibious landing on hostil beachheads, Army ordnance troops at Aberdeen Proving ground, Maryland, jump off a 100-foot diving tower with full pack and rifle, and alternately swim and float toward the shore.

London Approves World Air-Traffic Accord

By Ralph W. Cessna
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—Reported London approval of a tentative world air-traffic agreement worked out at the international conference here brings what has been called the aviation branch of the peace conference close to its final stage.

The draft agreement put together piece by piece after two weeks of strenuous negotiations chiefly by the "Big Three"—the United States, Great Britain, and Canada—is, with the British acceptance, a compromise expression of the varying views of these Governments, but appears to veer toward the American preference for a central authority with only consultative powers.

The British had declared originally for an authority with power to regulate routes, rates, and flight frequencies as a means, they argued, of preventing "cut-throat" competition.

The tentative understanding was reached last week, I was able to report, but there followed an unexpected delay. Later it was learned that the three nations which have the largest interest in this postwar air trade were checking with their home governments before proceeding further.

Washington and Ottawa almost immediately assented, but London, it was understood, balked at some point. It appears that this British hesitancy was due to the consultative rather than regulatory powers accorded the central world authority provided for in the draft agreement.

Final British acceptance is held to indicate meanwhile that the United States delegation moved back in some measure from its original position. It is known that concessions were made in respect to the composition of the central authority and the manner of setting rates and of determining flight frequencies—in fact, in acceptance of the idea of a central authority at all.

While the details of a provisional agreement are not yet in final form, this interim understanding will be worked out now on the basis of the permanent accord. It presumably will provide for bilateral understanding following the general principles governing the permanent agreement.

This, in effect, is contrary to the original American position, which was that interim operations should be altogether free of restrictions. This attitude was believed to grow from apprehension that other nations, notably Britain, might insist on "principles" which would have the effect of limiting competition.

It is assumed that the understanding now reached allows for sufficient freedom of competition to satisfy the Americans, and led them to accept the permanent plan incorporating the central authority and the subsequent institution of provisional operations within the framework of this plan.

Joint Air Service

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 20 (Reuter)—South Africa and Britain have agreed in principle to operate a joint air service between South Africa and England, states the Johannesburg Star.

If the agreement is finally confirmed, South African planes will fly to London and back while British planes will fly to South Africa.

The newspaper stated that adjustments may be made in the light of decisions reached at the United Nations air conference in Chicago. The present plan is that at some point on the way, South Africa will assume control of surface services, Britain maintaing the ground organization along the rest of the route.

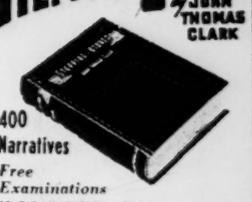
One Command Urged

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 20 (AP)—A resolution asking unification of America's military air, sea, and land forces under a single executive department was one of 19 adopted at the closing session of the second national aviation clinic Nov. 18.

The clinic also passed unanimously a resolution calling for compulsory military training to provide the nation with an ever-ready air force of great striking power, which could be put in action quickly in the event of an attack on the United States or its possessions.

They approved flight experience for high school students and aviation training for returning soldiers and sailors, and came out for preservation of "private ownership and management of air services operating under reasonably regulated competition."

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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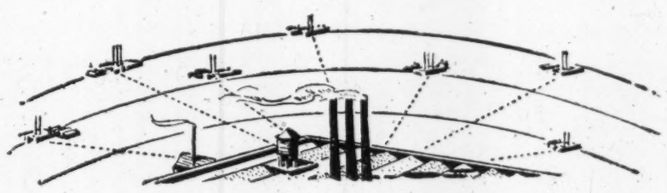

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Young Artists Display Work—Week-End Concerts

Annual Members Exhibition At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The annual members' exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art has become an event in Boston art annals. Various agencies and organizations that had hitherto displayed the work of such artists have vanished. Happily the Institute can pick up the threads and carry on.

The present selection is revealing and provocative. It is encouraging and frightening. It introduces new names and new departures. It discloses the results of changes in the curricula of our major art schools in Boston. It indicates the energetic determination with which many painters wield a brush against the grain of popular demand and common acceptance. It discloses the emphatic rift between the artists of escape and the artists who wrestle with materials and materialism, who hold forth as raucously and esoterically as they choose. Here is the reverberation from the European revolt in art.

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The display consists preponderantly of the work of young artists. Seventeen exhibitors are still students, subject to the guidance of teachers, and it is worth considering the manner in which they are being launched. They have been inculcated with principles of discipline; they know that painting results not from intuitive exercise but from practice, planning, and delicate adjustment. Their pictures reveal beneath the brusqueness and brutalization of surface a responsible manipulation of materials. The training is in good measure that of the artificer, and the teachers have imbued their students with the importance of using and applying their brushes with utmost regard for technical aptness.

But while discipline is of the essence of their schooling, they are free to apply it in the manner of their choice. Some continue, in accordance with their temperament, to mold and fashion, compose and decorate; others put their vehicle into action to fight, to scorn, to excoriate. Expressionism is rife in this exhibition. Colors may be dark, dour and sere, or bright and scorching; lines are taut, crisp, or jagged. Surfaces are worked either to a hardware finish or they are scraped, and pinched; gouged and scratched. Moderation is the exception, distortion the rule.

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The exhibit which drew first prize sets the pace. It is a seven-foot panel by David Aronson. This adroit Bostonian delivers to the maximum his ironic concept, an admixture of dramatics and expressive decoration. Combined is a youthful curiosity about materials, and eagerness to employ them in the most harrowing manner.

The young artist has put himself into the lineage of Grünewald, Bosch, Breughel and Barlach, has aligned himself with the tradition of Leonardo's relentless "caricatures." The mask-like faces are portrayed in a variety of ways from the spare sculptural to the dissolving visionary. The colors are sulphurous or tart, and the illusion is deliberately shocking.

It would be intelligent to regard the Aronson panel as a stupendous exercise, for it is obvious that he is feeling his way, sounding out his materials, indulging in excess imagination. Clarification and simplification are needed after a sustained artistic effort. This panel is dense and overworked. The clinical aspect of its characterization is not important artistically. In artistic visualization there must be a subordination eventually of such redundancy.

Private Nathaniel Jacobson's "Mannequins on a Beach" takes second prize. The execution is in the latest mode of illustration fostered by the fanciful treatment of the Surrealists. George Aarons receives third prize for his vigorous sculpture "Europa, 1940."

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Some of the contributions which bestow distinction on the exhibition are: Marta Adams' water color, "Poesie," a delightful imaginary portrayal of two Mexican girls; Herbert Barnet's "Plainfield, Vermont," a reasoned composition firmly laid out on an accordion-like pattern; Jason Berger's "A Cow Has Cast a Strange Enchantment Over This Picture," an indulgent fantasy; Richard Boyce's "Scollay Square," a sensitive bit of imagery; Nathaniel Burwasn's "Eve," a water color stemming from Picasso lineage; Edgar Corbridge's "Gray Day," an immaculate bit of reporting; Lieut. William F. Draper's "First Task Ashore," an impression of the Bougainville landing; Adams W. Garrett's "17 Million," a fantasy of war; Aimee Lamb's "Rummage Sale," a delightful bit of genre; Cleo Lambrides' "Head," a characterization after the Byzantine manner; Angele Myrer's "Abstraction II," an expert and sensitive non-objective; John Northey's "Landscape with Figures," a playfully confected water color; Arthur Polonsky's "The Minion," a moving portrayal; Theodore Shaw's "Rock Island," an interesting invention; George Sheridan's "Still-Life," a studiously evolved oil with fine deep colors and a ceramic quality of texture.

Other exhibitors are Charles Cutler, Franz Denghausen, Allan Crite, Lawrence Kupferman, Karl Zerbe, Henry Bahm, Claire Brown, Sam Charles, Gardner Cox, William C. Fields, Janet Folsom, Walter Fogg, Maud Morgan, Frances Lenti, Sylvia Ober, Winifred Shroder, Harold Rotenberg, Reed Pfeufer, and J. G. Rosenberg.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Laughing Water," new comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron—authors of "3 Is a Family"—presented by John Golden. A summer camp for girls provides the setting, and its harassed proprietress is the principal character. Evelyn Varden plays the role. And Andrews, Harry Bannister, and Paula Trueman are among the players in a cast of 41. Mr. Ephron directed. Settings are by Raymond Sovey.

Humor and Alec Templeton

In the realm of humor, music finds the going hard, and it wants no less a comedian than Alec Templeton, the pianist, who appeared in Symphony Hall on Saturday evening, to help affairs along. Mr. Templeton, capital humorist though he is, might play all the pieces written in the formal scherzo form that he knows, he never could stir the mirthful sensibilities of any audience howsoever determined to be amused. He has got to resort to extra-musical and farcical devices to put the house into a rollicking mood and set the whole place in a gale.

No; take music all by itself, we may find plenty of sentiment in it, even to the point of sadness; and at the other extreme, much wit and a little something resembling fun.

As for the big laugh, however, that has to be sought somewhere else; and Mr. Templeton understands where exactly. That he happens to be an admirable pianist has very little, though seeming to have everything, to do with the matter. Any serious thing can be made ridiculous by a person who is master of the ins and the outs of the serious thing.

There particularly is where Mr. Templeton enters the case. He has a special insight into certain types of the classical that a virtuoso type of artist seldom shows. The antique flavor of Bach, for example, he can reproduce like none of your big men who thump out Busoni transcriptions of that composer's works. In a Bach fugue he is an ideal executant.

Bring him down to modern times and start him going in the music of Debussy, and here again you have the sort of gift you have been looking for. There is an exquisite clarity in his playing of a piece like "La Soirée dans Grenade" which is altogether wanting in performers who are prepossessed by notions of atmosphere, impressionism, and such.

More interesting than anything else, the lost art of improvisation is revived and restored by Mr. Templeton, as his studies on notes given out by persons here and there in the audience illustrate. Of course there exists the possibility of every note in the scale being called, so many voices speak up at once, and Mr. Templeton might choose a combination that he had worked on beforehand; but that really would not make the slightest difference to the exhibition as a marvel of thinking and acting on the spot. His knack at combining the themes of the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1 or that of the "Moonlight" Sonata with other tunes picked at random would be something to wonder at if he repeated the exploit every night in the week.

W. P. T.

Jordan Hall Crowded For Kapell's Recital

By Winthrop P. Tryon

All that missed about the recital of William Kapell, the pianist, in Jordan Hall, yesterday afternoon, was that the playbill offered opportunity chiefly for ordinary emotional expression, everyday technical display, and routine exhibition of antiquarianism.

In the list of things to do were catalogued a set of Chopin works for sentiment, a glittering Liszt piece for show, and some Scarlatti and Bach items for calling up the far-off past. Nothing appeared that any first-rate interpreter, executant, and musical scholar would fail to handle with insight, skill and historic imagination.

It can hardly more than be repeated of Mr. Kapell, then, that he belongs in the highest company of keyboard performers, and that he is a perfectly safe artist for people who want to take no chances to go and hear. But for any who are looking for someone to come along attempting the impossible, challenging their attention to the novel or the unusual in the piano line, why this may not be their man.

Here was an opportunity for Mr. Kapell, with a big assemblage of Sunday listeners, a full hall of the enthusiastic of the town, to make a name for doing something out of the ordinary, for proving his originality, asserting his individuality, and all the rest that contributes to an exciting matinee; and what does he do but offer as his prime effort the Beethoven Sonata in C minor, op. 13.

That is excellent education; but a concert hall is something else than a school, even if the audience happens to be drawn largely from the academic population. If there was anything out of the run of conservatory classroom exercises in the afternoon's schedule, it was perhaps the Chopin Scherzo in E major. In the playing of that, Mr. Kapell succeeded in breaking away from correctness and convention, and presenting a Chopin somewhat of his own fancying.

Chopin, truth to say, was a composer who could fill any form in which he undertook to write; and accordingly he could produce a scherzo of perfect outline and proportion. The only difficulty for him was to get out of the mood of nocturne and ballade into the gaiety and frivolity which a scherzo in its ideal state demands.

Nevertheless, the Chopin scherzi do have some sparkle in them for the player who himself possesses a little verve. Very vivaciously indeed Mr. Kapell struck into the opening measures of the Scherzo in E major and successfully he maintained the gusto until the time came for change and contrast. Quite a subtle matter to excel in. Here, in fair judgment, the blank spot in the program did get somewhere near filled.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of John W. Winkler. Through November.

Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James Fitzgerald. Through Dec. 6.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Thomas Eakins. Through Dec. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors and drawings by Frank W. Benson. Through Nov. 25.

Holman's Print Shop, 6a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Members' show for 1944. Through Dec. 10.

Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.

Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of "Self-Taught Painters." Through Nov. 23.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of portraits by H. Bingham Ballou, Harold Brett, Bernard Burroughs and Mary Ludlum Davis. Sculpture by Beatrice Paiperi. On exhibition Nov. 24, 25 and 27. Also Dec. 1 and 2.

St. Botolph Club, 115 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Lieut. Dwight C. Shepler, U. S. N. R. Through Dec. 4.

Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Boris Artzybasheff. Opening Nov. 22.

Twentieth Century, 3 Joy Street—Pictures by Joseph Tepper.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of recent paintings in water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 2.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sport in American Art. Through Dec. 10. Contemporary American Water Colors; lithographs by Daumier; etchings by Jacques Callot. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 1:30 to 5:30. Closed Monday and Thanksgiving Day.

United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street—"They—The Children," story of children in occupied countries, told in photographs. Through Dec. 2. 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 1-5.

Hat Show at State

A hat fashion show with four models will be presented on the stage of the State Theater this evening by Filene's. Twelve servicemen will select the hat, which they think would look best on wife or best girl.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music: Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky: songs	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15	Talk about child'n	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl: talk	Glen Gray's Orch.
4:30	'Follies' with Eve-	News commentator	Nat'l Grange Convention	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:45		'Hop Harrigan': drama	Eric Johnston, speaker	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Iyn Howe, m. c.; Nws	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sk.	Round-Up Time: songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sk.	Round-Up Time: songs
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News: Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; music
6:15	L. Murray's music	News: "Whose War"	K. Ivers Swingcopaters	Sports: Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band: "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News: J. Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Andrews Sisters, songs
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Jose Morand's Orch.	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Tks	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Dick Preston: songs	"Three Quarter Time"	"America Sings"
7:45	to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Clifford Prevost, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner": sk.	"The Admiral"	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Bing Crosby; News	lene Francis, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Or.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00	Theater: Susanna	"David Harding, Coun-	James Melton, tenor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Foster; Charles	terspy": dramatization	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Quiz Kids War Bond Sh	bert's Quintet in C
9:30	Laughton: "It	Les Brown's Orch.	"Information Please":	'Hum'n Adventure': dr.	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45	Started With Eve"	Dance Orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	'Human Adventure': dr	bert's Quintet in C
10:00	Guild: Lana Turn-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine-Antoine; Rein	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	er; John Hodiak	Ted Malone, talk	hold Schmidt; Orch.	War Bonds; Wm Green;	Andy Kirk's Orch.
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz; Jim-	Philip Murray; music	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
10:45	Show: songs; or	M. Plastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News Rideout	News; Sports News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bumn Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30	Wm. Green: talk	Fishermen's Orch.	War Bond Show	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Musical program	"Aloha"; News	War Bond Show	Nat Brandwynne's Or	Day's End: music

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Musical pgm: Weather;	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	"Happy Hank": songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	'About a Soldier': Music	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Jesting With Jesters	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Musical Moments; News	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Around the World: news	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama: Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda": sketch	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": sk.	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Sidney Moseley, news	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister": sk	ring Cliff Arquette	"Midday Melodies"	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Spike Jones' Orch.
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef: food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Bob Crosby's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	State Education Dept.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories": drama	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies": trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music: "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Air Express; "Lullaby"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	ody in Sky: Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45	"Follies": Evelyn	'Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time: Cow-
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	boy songs
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. J. Hill: news	News; "Whose War"	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band: "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenade": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Fam's composers' music	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Connee Boswell, songs
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Claude Hopkins' Orch.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Concert music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	America Sings
7:45	Hour's soloists	Concert music	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	National War Fund
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Clifford Prevost, news	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Theater: "Bachelor	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	"The Roy Rogers Show":	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mother": News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	'Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour
9:30	'My Best': 'Around	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour
9:45	World in 80 Days'	Dance Orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What's Holding Back	Bruins-Montreal Cana-
10:00	"Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	The Bob Hope Show;	India's Freedom"	diens hockey game
10:15	Front": drama	George Hicks Reports	Kay Kyser, guest	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game
10:30	Arthur Vandenberg	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Harry Sos-	Musical Roundup	News service
10:45	"Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc; guests	nick's Or.; guests	Music; Weather	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30	War Bond Show;	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	drama; speakers	Musical Moments; News	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3, Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Laughing Water," by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Evelyn Varden, Ann Andrews, Harry Bannister, Leon Janney Paula Trueman. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3. Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano." By Paul Osborn. Starring Fredric March, Margo. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3, Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by the Chromatic Club. Eleanor Davis, soprano; Elizabeth Scher, piano; Edna Tuckerman, cello; and Madeline Meredith, piano. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Casanova Brown." Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "The Mask of Dimitrios." Sidney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "National Barn Dance." Jean Heather, Robert Benchley Charles Quigley. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes Are Smiling." June Haver, Dick Haymes. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "In the Meantime, Darling." Jeanne Crain. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:25. "Robot Bomb in Action." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Kenmore—"Christmas Holiday." Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 2:55, 6:23, 9:51. "Man From Down Under." 1, 4:28, 7:56.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, Clifton Webb. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sergeant Mike," Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:10, 9.

Orpheum—"Strange Affair," Allyn Joslyn, Evelyn Keyes. 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. "Together Again," Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 7, 10:15.

Paramount—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. "National Barn Dance," Jean Heather, Robert Benchley. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Tall in the Saddle," John Wayne, Ella Raines. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:35, 5:05, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay — "Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Johnnie Johnston," "Popular Science," "New Orleans Blue," "National and War News." Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Strange Affair," Allyn Joslyn Evelyn Keyes. 1:35, 5, 8:30. "Together Again," Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

Telepix—"Robot Bombs," "Vatican Art Treasures," "Film Memories," "G. I. Joe in Hollywood," "Chimp Champs," "Rod and Reel," "Hugh Herbert," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Gypsy Wildcat," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Pearl of Death," Basil Rathbone, Nivel Bruce. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Going My Way," 2:20, 6:20.
Allston: "Step Lively." "Allergic to Love." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Greenwich Village." "Ladies in Washington."
Regent: "Tampico." "Slightly Terrific."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Double Indemnity." "Take It or Leave It." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Dragon Seed." 2, 5:40, 9:20. "She's a Soldier, Too."
Coolidge Corner: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street."
Cleveland Circle: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Casanova Brown." "Mademoiselle Fifi." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Step Lively." "The Last Ride." 2, 8.
University: "Rainbow Island." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Storm Over Lisbon." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dead End." "Kid From Spain." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Step Lively." "Crime by Night."

MALDEN — Granada: "Seventh Cross." 2:42, 5:53, 9:12. "Meet Miss Bobby Socks." 1:30, 4:41, 8.
Mystic: "Tiger Shark." 1:52, 7:30. "Brother Rat." 3:16, 9:21.
Maplewood: "I Love a Soldier." 3:04 9:04. "Louisiana Hayride." 1:52, 7:52.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Meet the People." "Black Magic."
Fellsway: "Secret Command." "Louisiana Hayride."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Dragon Seed." Selected Shorts.

NATICK — Colonial: "Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."
Strand: "Youth Runs Wild." "The Imposter."
Alhambra: "They Made Me a Criminal." "Manpower."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Double Indemnity." "Stars on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Jennifer Jones." "Since You Went Away."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Christmas Holiday." "Hatcheck Honey."

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Bullock Seen New Chairman Of Bay State Parole Board

Possibility that Mathew W. Bullock, veteran member of the Massachusetts Parole Board, would be named Chairman was seen at the State House today as result of the resignation of Reuben L. Lurie, present Chairman, and J. Robert Ayres, associate member.

The resignations of Mr. Lurie and Mr. Ayers were officially submitted to Governor Saltonstall today. It is expected that their successors will be named Nov. 22, when the Executive Council meets.

Mr. Bullock, who will be the remaining male member of the Board, is a veteran of the State Department of Correction. Appointed to the Parole Board in 1927 by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, he served until 1936 when Gov. James M. Curley failed to reappoint him.

In 1937 he became an assistant to State Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Lyman, and returned to the Parole Board again in 1943 when Governor Saltonstall named him to succeed Joseph S. Mitchell, who was appointed Secretary to the Executive Council.

Mr. Bullock, who is prominent in Boston Negro circles, is a graduate of Dartmouth College where he was a star athlete. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1907 and has served as an assistant attorney general. He is considered one of the State's foremost authorities on parole matters.

Both Mr. Lurie and Mr. Ayers have served on the Parole Board since 1940 when their appointments by Governor Saltonstall were favorably received. They have both enjoyed the Parole Board work but have felt for some time that the demands of the job were such that their own law practices were suffering. Their decision to resign at this time was admittedly to give Governor Saltonstall opportunity to name their successors rather than Governor-elect Tobin.

According to reports, the retiring members will submit a bill to the incoming legislature providing for longer tenure of office on the Parole Board and remuneration in keeping with the judicial nature of the job. It is also expected that both will appear before a legislative committee to advocate legislation to this effect.

This action by the resigning members of the Parole Board brings into focus the proposal made by the Special Commission which investigated pardons and parole in Massachusetts in 1939 that the term of office of Parole Board members be 15 years and that the salaries be $9,000 for the chairman and $7,000 for each male associate with $5,000 for each of the two women members of the Board.

It has been pointed out frequently that the Parole Board exercises more discretionary power than do judges of the Superior Court whose sentences may be cancelled by Parole Board action at any time. Some observers believe that a drive to improve the status of the Parole Board may be made at the next session.

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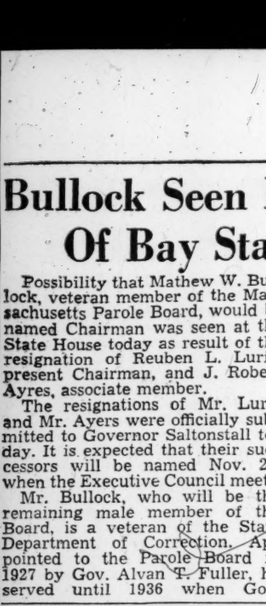

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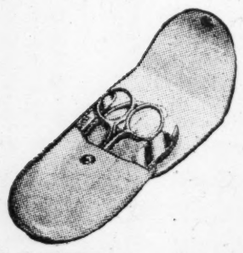

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Medical Group Head Strikes At Health Plan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawbacks in the proposal of a national system of government health insurance for the United States were pointed out by Dr. Roger I. Lee, President-elect of the American Medical Association, at a meeting here of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

Illustrating by reference to Great Britain, which has had compulsory health insurance for more than 30 years, Dr. Lee declared the system there had developed "what seems to be a sorry state of affairs for the patient and for medical standards of practice."

"Contrary to the expectations and even the promise of its proponents, it has been concerned with sickness and not with health," he said. "The public health activities have been minimized rather than emphasized.

"The death rate has not been lowered as rapidly as that of the United States. The operation of the British Act has not been free from politics, it has not improved medical practice and indeed has been a good deal of a deterrent to the public health movement.

Not Satisfactory

"The medical profession of Great Britain does not find the Act satisfactory but is reluctant to encourage drastic changes which it feels would result eventually in more governmental and political control. The medical profession pleads for cautious experimentations and for action only after study of the actuarial data, and for freedom from political manipulations.

"The medical profession in Britain wants clarification of governmental activities in respect to poverty and medical service. In other words, the doctors object to the government giving medical care as a dole to the poor, instead of providing them with the necessities of life: shelter, food, fuel, clothing, etc.

"It is necessary, they claim, to separate poverty and the measures used to alleviate poverty from sickness and the measures used to alleviate sickness. Doubtless there is a connection between poverty and illness. One may well be the cause of the other but poverty is not always the cause of illness. And certainly financial security does not insure freedom from disease or freedom from worry."

It is difficult or impossible to transfer the experience of one country to another, Dr. Lee noted. Even in Great Britain the compulsory insurance act in a number of respects is different in Scotland from what it is in England, he said, although both Scotland and England are in the same relatively small island. The people of England and Scotland together are decidedly more homogeneous than the people in this vast country of ours, he added.

Weaknesses in Act

"A Scottish physician entirely unconsciously illustrated some of the weaknesses of the act when he assured me that he like the plan," continued the President-Elect of the American Medical Association. "The reason he gave was that after years of hard work the doctor had something he could sell when and if he was minded to retire.

"Naturally I asked him if a physician could turn over his panel patients in that fashion. Of course, said he, if one stood in well with the Administrator, who ordinarily is not a doctor.

"I did not think it was appropriate to ask how one stood in well with the Administrator, but did venture to ask about the application of the principle of freedom of choice on the part of the panel patients. He put me in my place emphatically for my visionary foolishness in regard to this and to my next query as to what would happen if the purchaser, even though licensed, might be somewhat incompetent.

"The Scottish physician was a man of some importance in his community and in the profession. His remarks were sadly substantiated by other physicians."

Burke Is Approved For Port Collector

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The nomination of William H. Burke, Jr., to be Collector of the Port of Boston was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Burke is the Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Committee Chairman, said Mr. Burke's name would be presented to the Senate later this week.

Senator George added that the committee divided on whether to approve the nomination, but that Senator Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts then withdrew objections which he had voiced. Senator Weeks objected, Senator George said, on the grounds that Mr. Burke had not had sufficient business experience to qualify for the position.

Back Wage Payments

Payment of back wages illegally withheld from employees in violation of the overtime provision of the Federal Wage and Hour Law has been agreed to by two Massachusetts firms, it is announced by George H. Foley, regional attorney of the United States Department of Labor. Permanent injunctions against violations were granted in Federal Court here.

Commissioned

United States Coast Guard Academy
Eleanor Rice Myers

Made a Spar ensign at the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., at the graduation of its largest and last class for women. Formerly of Brookline, the new Spar officer attended Beaver Country Day and Brimmer Schools in Boston, Vassar College, and Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School. Enlisting in the Coast Guard in January, 1944, she trained at Palm Beach and had attained the rating of yeoman third class previous to her entrance into the Academy as a Spar cadet.

Dinner Given To Curley As Testimonial

Formal announcement by Representative James M. Curley of his candidacy for a fourth term as Boston's Mayor was made last night before a testimonial dinner attended by approximately 1,200 persons at the Copley-Plaza.

Meanwhile, the field of opposition to the former Governor and Mayor was narrowed over the week end as Henry J. Smith of Brighton, who had been regarded as a likely contender, announced that because of family and business obligations he would not run for the office. Joseph E. Timility, former Boston Police Commissioner, presented Mr. Curley an undisclosed sum of money contributed by the group for his approaching campaign. Only mishap of the evening was the disappearance of Mr. Curley's dress-suit trousers from his home several hours before the banquet. Another pair was secured, however, and Mr. Curley appeared in good form.

Other speakers included Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader; three judges of the Boston Municipal Court, Daniel J. Gillen, Frank W. Tomasello, Leon P. Doherty; Representtaive Thomas J. Lane (D) of Massachusetts; Theodore A. Glynn, Clerk of the Roxbury District Court; Mrs. Bessie Hanken, former National President of the Women's Auxiliary, V. F. W., and Mrs. Clementina Langone.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Wednesday for parcels to Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Nov. 24 for parcels to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 25 for parcels to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Dec. 6 for parcels to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Closing dates for greeting cards are one week later than the date for parcels.

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Higher Pay For Teachers Declared Need

Massachusetts clubwomen were urged today by Dr. Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education, to back higher pay and stiffer qualifications for teachers in order to improve the quality of teaching in American schools. He was one of several speakers at an all-day education conference sponsored by the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Temple Israel Meeting House.

"We must also attend to the miserable matter of political influence within the classroom," he said, "and we must accept the fact that the teachers' cause is our cause and not always leave it to the teachers to argue their case."

Deploring poor rural education and the "disgraceful" situation in regard to Negro education, Dr. Smith emphasized that the problem of education throughout the Nation is the concern of citizens in every State.

America can set its own educational house in order only with Federal assistance, he said, disclaiming any fear that Federal aid to education would mean Federal control of education. He called that idea a red herring.

The record proves the contrary he said, citing the bill signed by Lincoln granting aid to higher education and the bill signed by Wilson providing aid for vocational education. There has never been any instance, he declared, when the Federal government has tried to control State colleges and universities, but he mentioned a number of times when State governments have done so.

Dr. Smith called the President's contention that compulsory military training would take care of illiteracy, a "weak argument" in favor of such training. "Eighteen is altogether too late to start tackling illiteracy. We need greater emphasis on physical and intellectual training from the ground up," he said.

Braintree Philergians

Teachers of Braintree public schools and of Thayer Academy have been invited to attend tomorrow's meeting of the Braintree Philergians at Cochato Hall, 2 p. m. The program arranged by the Literature and Education Committee will feature a talk by Dr. Helen Blair Sullivan on "How Can We Effect the Ideal in Post-war Education?" Mrs. Fuller E. Brown and Mrs. Stanley H. Richards are co-chairmen.

The War Service Committee is planning a food sale, and Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton, War Service Chairman of the State Federation, will talk on the new war bond drive.

New Taxicab Rates Go Into Operation

Boston's taxicabs today started operating on a uniform maximum rate of 40 cents for the first mile and 25 cents for each succeeding mile. For short hauls the rate is broken down to 25 cents for the first two fifths of a mile, with a five-cent charge for every fifth thereafter.

The new rate went into effect at midnight last night, and brings into operation as a maximum charge what has been the minimum rate under which most taxicabs have been operating throughout the city.

Women's Activities

Tuesday Programs

Professional Women's Club — Reception and luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. The speakers will be Edward Rowe Snow, aerial photographer, writer, and student of sea lore; Eric Arthur Starbuck, who will talk on Russia; Capt. A. A. Nichoson whose subject is "The Dynamics of Democracy," and Dr. J. L. McCorison, Jr., "Democracy, Our Unfinished Business."

Marblehead Woman's Club — Lecture by La Fayette L. Marchand on "Taking the Pulse of Democracy," High School Library, 2:45 p. m. Mrs. Harold W. Smith is Chairman.

Manuscript Club of Boston — Miss Margaret Ford, a feature editor on the Boston Herald, will discuss "Interviewing for Feature Articles." Copley Square Hotel, 8 p. m. Study groups meet at 7:15 p. m.

Society of Colonial Wars—Miss Josephine Durrell will give a lecture-demonstration on finger painting at the regular meeting of the Massachusetts branch at Hotel Vendome.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club — "Fashion Forecast" by Avant, stylist, 2 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club — Nola Luxford, actress, war correspondent and writer, formerly of New Zealand, will be guest speaker on the Presidents' Day program, 2:30 p. m. There will be a community art exhibit by local artists.

Community Club of Canton — American Home Day program will feature an illustrated talk on nutrition and public health by courtesy of the H. P. Hood Company, Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Greater Boston Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association — Regular meeting and penny sale, Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.

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Army Builds Pipe Line From India to China

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 20 (AP)—A two-year blanket of secrecy was lifted today with disclosure by American Army Headquarters here that the main portion of a fuel pipe line which ultimately will reach from Calcutta to China across Burma had been completed.

Already the longest military operational pipe line in the world, its construction was one of the war's most remarkable engineering feats.

When completed it will at least have double the capacity of the Ledo Road, which is was built to supplement. So far, it has crossed three rivers and when finished it will cross several more. Allied forces in North Burma already are being supplied gasoline by it.

Along railroads, highways and streams it follows the main arteries of travel northward from Calcutta into Northeast India where it swings over into Burma toward China. The exact course the pipe line takes after leaving the beginning of the Ledo Road in Assam cannot be disclosed for military reasons.

Fuel for Superfortresses

(A dispatch from Chungking said the line runs from Calcutta through the Brahamaputra Valley to Assam and then across the Patkai Range and is constructed of four and six inch pipes.)

One part of the system is used to fill the gigantic tanks of superfortresses in India and one of its major tasks is to feed gasoline into the planes ferrying fuel to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th Air Force in China.

The effect of the pipe line in China will be to free much of the air transport and Ledo Road tonnage for carrying guns and other war essentials to the Chinese and to the 14th Air Force. It will mean General Chennault will have gasoline for a vastly increased air force while motor transport can fuel as it travels instead of being required to carry its own fuel.

The pipe lines can carry a variety of fuel or oil by spacing it along the pipes separated by colored liquid or other methods.

Heavy bombers, which at times have had to help haul gasoline over the hump in order to continue raids from China may be used full time for combat duty when the line is completed.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Farrell, formerly of New York State, who is the chief engineer on the job, said so far an equivalent of more than two Liberty shiploads of pipe already had been used on the line and much more will be necessary before the job is finished. The pipe, brought from the United States, is laid by Chinese, Indian and American crews directed by U. S. pipe line experts.

Worked From Both Ends

Col. William C. Kinsolving of Beaumont, Texas, had the job of building northward from the receiving port of Calcutta where ocean-going tankers come in. Lieut. Col. Birney K. Morse of Swarthmore, Pa., handled the job on the swing into Burma. The line often was built in two directions at once.

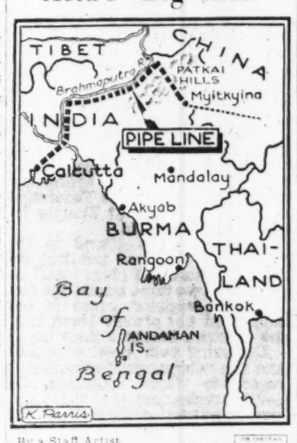
Frequently, pipe line crews were on the heels of combat units which had to clear the Japanese out of some areas the same way a route was cleared for the Ledo Road. The road is almost complete now and trucks are expected to roll over it soon.

Some sections of the line were built across rivers by simply letting it lie on the bottom of the river like a cable. It also has been pushed up over a 5,000-foot pass in the Naga hills on the India-Burma frontier. Before it is finished, it must cross the deep gorge of the Salween River near the Burma-China frontier.

American engineers and construction crews often worked on 24-hour schedules, in drenching rains of the monsoon and in 130-degree heat. They have had to struggle through waist-deep swamps and across boiling mountain streams.

At his headquarters in Myitkyina in Northern Burma Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, American commander in the India-Burma Theater said the pipe line would be of "great importance from a logistical standpoint."

Asia's 'Big Inch'



By a Staff Artist.

Course of Pipe Line

Full information of the course of the pipe line from India to China via Burma is not available, but above approximates its route.

Oil Agreement With Britain Is Evidently Out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Abandonment in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonhole appeared likely for the proposed Anglo-American Oil Agreement.

Influential Senators said opposition from the United States Petroleum Industry apparently had dimmed even plans for committee hearings.

Although Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, Chairman, declined comment on the report, he has indicated no hearings are contemplated this session. He steered clear of speculation on when hearings might be called.

The proposal, regarded by some as setting a pattern for subsequent international compacts on tin, rubber, sugar and basic alloys, was submitted to the Senate for ratification Aug. 24.

Drafted by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, it contemplates the establishment of an International Petroleum Commission.

Its purpose, among other things, would be to seek the equitable distribution of production among oil-producing countries, and "to provide equal opportunity for the acquisition of exploration and development rights in world reserves, coupled with a system of fair prices."

The Western Petroleum Refiners Association, Tulsa, Okla., protested that the agreement was drafted "without free discussion and consideration by representatives of the petroleum industry," and called its provisions "indefinite, ambiguous, and vague."

Ratification, it argued, would make "reasonably probable an extension of federal control over the petroleum industry."

J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company in Pennsylvania, saw in the agreement the first step toward "a super state cartel."

16-Year-Old Boys Fill Gaps in Nazi Army

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 20—Two thirds of Germany's 16-year-old boys are in the Army.

An even larger percentage of the Hitler Youth, in which the majority of German boys are enrolled, is in the active fighting units.

These statements are contained in Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Schutzstaffel, or Black Shirt Guard. The SS organ points to this figure with pride and says Hitler learned of it with satisfaction. But it discloses the acuteness of the German manpower shortage which makes it necessary to enlist half-grown boys.

Hitler Youth are fighting on all fronts, according to Das Schwarze Korps, but conspicuously on the Western Front. The SS organ, speaking of the Schutzstaffel's own crack organization, the SS Armored Grenadier Division Hitler Youth, says it already has evoked the admiration of Germany, as its young soldiers "fought like lions."

Fanatic Enthusiasm

According to other sources of information available to me, Hitler Youth leaders have whipped up the enthusiasm of the boys, turning the romanticism natural to these German adolescents into a fanatical devotion to Hitler so that they are eager to rush into battle and sacrifice themselves. Even 14-15-year-old boys try to pass themselves off for 16 so they can make the mystic sacrifice. Their families don't dare to interfere.

This fanatical spirit with which total mobilization is carried out has, according to the same source, upset the established methods of selective recruiting and the psychological tests which gave the German Army superiority at the beginning of the war.

New divisions are recruited en bloc and front commanders are obliged to count on the "fanaticism" of the defense instead of instruction and training. Consequently, the troops facing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's drive are an unknown quantity to their own commanders.

Volkssturm Fails in West

Hitler Youth also are concentrated on the West Front because the fighting qualities of the volunteer Volkssturm have proved inferior in the Rhineland to the People's Army in eastern Germany.

The Volkssturm troops in the East are descendants of Germany's best fighters who in previous centuries settled in the eastern marches to defend and widen the Prussian and Silesian frontiers. As German newspapers are filled with stories of the Red Army's alleged terrorism in the eastern neighbor countries and where they penetrated into East Prussia, the local Volkssturm has proved a better support to regular troops on the Eastern Front than on the Western Front.

In the West, the inhabitants refuse to believe that the American and British troops will deport and enslave the local populations, as those in eastern Germany believe of the Russians.

Reich Turned Upside Down

Total mobilization has turned Germany upside down. German women never have thrown themselves into war work like American and British women. All previous efforts to arouse them succeeded only with young girls who entered the Nazi Party and installed themselves in the party bureaucracy.

When Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels ordered all women mobilized, these Nazi girls had the job of carrying out the order. As a result, mothers of grown families were ordered by the girls to report for work in factories. The older women resented this and formed groups which protested to the local authorities, who often are their own sons or other relatives.

This resulted in many cases in a reshuffling of jobs according to youth and strength, with Nazi girls going to the factories and mothers of families into office jobs. The older women, unused to Nazi discipline, have thrown havoc into the organizations.

Vain Regrets

A form of defeatism which the Nazis are having the hardest time to stem is the vain regret of families for the loss of millions of young men far from home on the Don or Atlantic Wall so that they no longer are able to defend against invasion. The newspapers are filled with long accounts of how their sacrifice still counts as Germany's enemies also were weakened by their sacrifices, but the change from mastery of Europe to defense of their frontiers has gone far to break the national morale.

Morale is described thus by a recent observer: The country as a whole knows it is doomed to certain defeat but the Nazis, by throwing terror into the population at the consequences of defeat, are able to obtain a fanatical spirit of resistance in the newly established divisions. The country for the first time is on a total-war basis, but "thinking Germans know it is too late."

Travel in Germany is complicated by war operations. To reach Switzerland from Berlin still was possible within 24 hours a few months ago on trains running over one of the various lines from Berlin via Frankfort and until recently one always was able to operate despite bombings. But the whole West now is a military zone, so this traveler, using lesser lines through central Germany, reached Lindau on Lake Constance in two days.

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Nazis Ruin Northern Norway

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Crown Price Olav of Norway said today the Norwegian Province of Finnmark, burned and laid waste by Germans in full retreat from the Russians, may be "uninhabitable for years to come."

Thousands of men, women and children have been sent wandering over snowbound roads in zero temperatures, Prince Olav said, and invalids and young children are dying by the wayside.

The Prince told a press conference that the Germans, in evacuating the Far North of Norway, were forcing the Norwegian population to accompany their troops in order to assure them protection from Allied air attacks and bombardment from the sea.

"The Germans," he said, "appear to be preparing defense lines north of Narvik, where it is only 30 miles from the sea to the Swedish frontier."

All the towns in Finnmark, which is larger than Holland, have been evacuated, Prince Olav said. Populations totaling upward of 61,000 face starvation and fatal freezing.

The Prince, Commander in Chief of the Norwegian armed forces, said supplies "to a certain degree" are being sent into Northern Norway through Kirkenes and that every effort is being made to organize resistance and underground movement.

"Co-operation between Russia and Norway is extremely cordial," Prince Olav declared.

Iceland Sees Lasting U. S. Tie

Continued from Page 1

ment was an obvious reference to the American military forces stationed in Iceland.

There seems little doubt that the year-round arrival and departure in Iceland of American military transport planes on frequent schedules between Europe and North America have impressed Icelanders tremendously. This was reflected in the statement of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Olafur Thors that Iceland is "in the game," wants to be in the world picture, and considers itself close with the world.

Though the Prime Minister said the Iceland representatives at the International Air Conference in Chicago are uncommitted, nevertheless "we expect some proposals to come through between the United States and Iceland through the American Minister. We don't want to be forgotten in the air," he added.

That the way apparently is open to some sort of aviation agreement between Iceland and the United States was interpreted from another statement of the Prime Minister that "we are thinking of the possibility of going both to Europe and America by air. That depends on how the United States will treat us in the future."

Iceland, it was learned, has two air companies at present. A bill is now before the Althing, Iceland's Parliament, proposing that the nation participate up to 50 per cent in any aerial endeavors connecting the island with either Europe or North America.

The nation also intends to take part in any world organization following the cessation of war. "We don't make world policy," the Prime Minister said, "but when it is put forward we want to take part in the new world to come."

The newspapermen were guests at a number of functions, including a dinner in the Nissen huts of the American military base headquarters where the American and Icelandic press were the guests of Maj. Gen. William S. Key, Commanding General of the Iceland Base Command. The affair was also attended by the Prime Minister and Louis G. Dreyfus, American Minister to Iceland.

First Expeditionary Force

General Key reminded his audience that the American forces in Iceland were the first American expeditionary force in World War II. In July, 1941, five months before Pearl Harbor, the United States took over the military protection of Iceland by agreement with the Icelandic Government, the General further pointed out.

Iceland, it was pointed out, was occupied by the British on May 10, 1940, on the same morning when Germany launched its big offensive on the Western front in Europe.

Great tribute was also paid by General Key to the Iceland press for its voluntary co-operation with the military in submitting all news matter involving the security of the nation and of the American forces to the proper review authorities. He also gave credit to Icelanders for their forbearance when American soldiers descended upon the nation in such numbers.

Vets' Group Allows 270,795 Pensions

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Veterans Administration has allowed 270,795 claims for disability pensions from veterans of this war, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator, told the American Legion's National Executive Committee Nov. 18.

By establishing nine area offices to expedite the process, General Hines said the Veterans Administration has acted upon more than 90 per cent of the World War II disability claims thus far filed.

Of the claims allowed, only 7 per cent, or 18,353, were direct combat disabilities. Of the entire group—combat and non-combat—76 per cent were rated 30 per cent or less disability, and 7 per cent were totally disabled.

Reviewing the whole field of Government aid to veterans, in a prepared address before the fall meeting of the Legion group, General Hines reported hospital facilities are being steadily enlarged to eventually provide 300,000 beds—about triple the present facilities.

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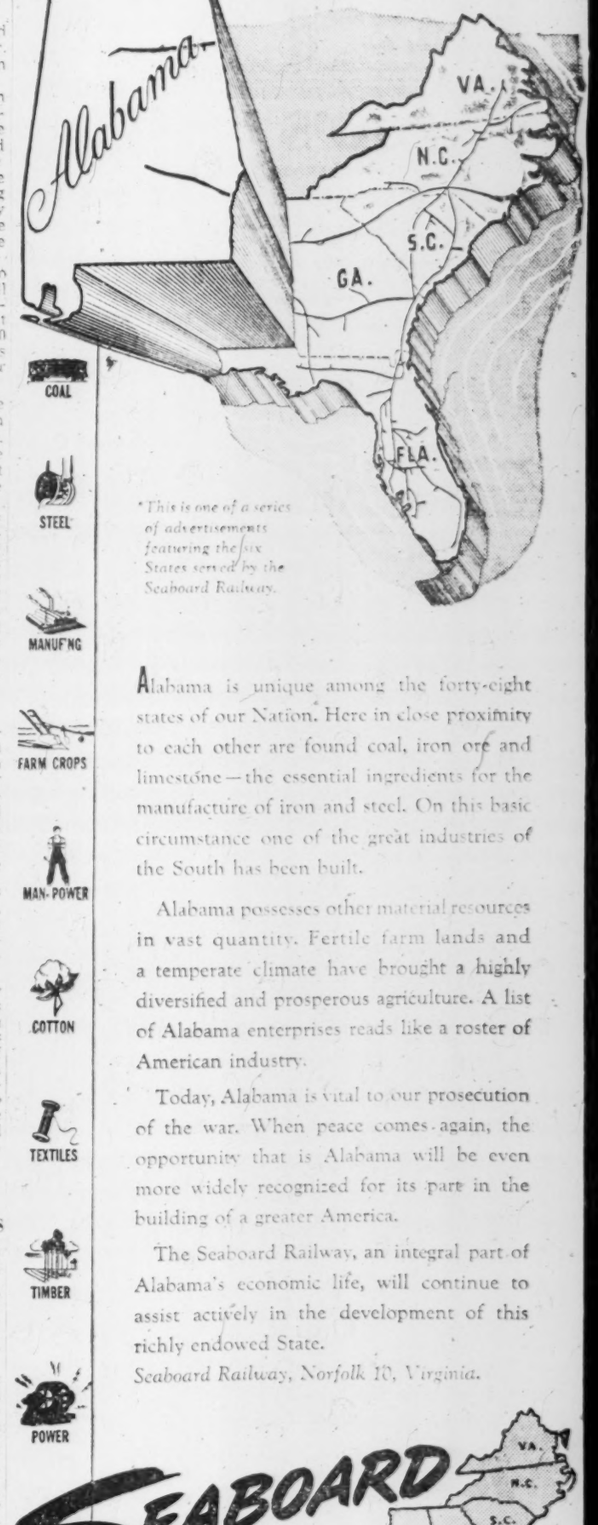

*This is one of a series of advertisements featuring the six States served by the Seaboard Railway.

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Politics Delay Greek Economic Recovery

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Nov. 20 — Greece, with liberation from the Nazis partially accomplished, now seeks liberation from political dissension within its own ranks.

George Papandreou, Greek Prime Minister, summed up the principal divisions as follows: "One party of our people demand a greater Greece. The other party wants a people's democracy. The National Government stands for a greater Greece and a people's democracy."

This declaration is typical of the manner in which this former lieutenant of the great Venizelos is trying to hold a balance between violently opposed elements in his government by satisfying, in turn, part of the demands of all of them.

With the whole country in the effervescence of liberation and in the throes of economic misery, the task of bridging the gulf between such ministers as the Communist Secretary for Agriculture, John Zevgos, and the Monarchist Minister of Education, Peter Hatsipanos, is certainly a delicate one.

Unity Necessary

But Mr. Papandreou has one asset beyond his tactical skill: The universal realization that the country's economic life can only be restored by a united effort of all, and the confidence he has gained by giving first priority to this task.

A welter of political parties and armed organizations has emerged in the process of liberation, but they are broadly grouped into two main camps—the Left and the Right.

The Left has the advantage of being united in a single nationwide movement, the E. A. M. (national liberation movement) which is estimated to have the support of half the population.

Its military organization, the E. L. A. S., is 50,000 strong, and has tied down as many as nine German divisions during the occupation, in addition to fighting the "security battalions" of the Greek Quislings.

Hampered Germans

It gravely hampered German communications during the critical days of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert battles, and got many of its arms by disarming Italian occupation forces.

Its strongholds are in the Peloponnesus, in Thessaly and in Macedonia, where it established its own administration, taxes, and law courts in entire districts while the German armies were still on Greek soil.

Here in Athens, its strength lies in the working class suburbs; but it has taken over the building formerly used by the German "kommandantur" right in the center of the city, and its demonstrations with their red flags, the "clenched fist" salute, and the slogan, "A Peoples' Democracy and No King," are a familiar sight by now.

Popular Front

Politically, E. A. M. is a kind of "popular front," formed by the Communists together with various Left Wing groups who developed from the Venizelist Liberals.

The Communists had the initiative in forming it and have probably furnished most of the militant cadres for the partisan movement. But the President of E. A. M., Prof. Alexander Svolos, now Minister of Finance, is a former Liberal with Socialist ideas, and he and his undersecretary, Angelopoulos, are credited with the intention of forming a labor party. The General Secretary of E. A. M., on the other hand, is the Communist Militiades Porphyrogenis, now Minister of Labor.

Apart from these three, E. A. M. is represented in the Cabinet also by the Minister of National Economy, Elias Tsirimokos of the "Republican Front."

The Right, too, has a military organization as its backbone, the E. D. E. S. under Gen. Napoleon Zervas.

Its 4,000 members are well armed and excellently led by a staff of Greek army officers. They have fought the Germans mainly in Epirus in close co-operation with the Allies.

E. D. E. S.—the words stand for "Hellenic National Democratic League"—has a pronounced nationalist program, demanding as the price of Greek sacrifices, not only the Dodecanese Islands, but also the "Northern Epirus," that is, southern Albania, and "Eastern Rumelia," that is, the Plovdiv district of Bulgaria with the Maritza Valley.

But while they are regarded as Right Wing, the E. D. E. S. are not pledged to the monarchy, and some of its followers affirm that the political leader behind the scenes is Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, the Republican military leader who was banished from Greece after fighting unsuccessfully against the Monarchist restoration.

Clandestine Group

In fact, the Royalists have a more or less clandestine military organization of their own.

E. D. E. S., however, is not a political party, and therefore not directly represented in the government.

Those strata of the population who support E. D. E. S.—such as civil servants, active and retired officers, the industrialists of Athens and the shipowners of the Piraeos—are politically represented by the Right Wing parties, whose ministers, however, are members of E. D. E. S.

The most important Right Wing parties are the orthodox Venizelist Liberals, headed by Themistocles Sofoulism, and the Royalist "Peoples Party," led by Dino Tsaldaris.

The most immediate clash between the Right and the Left is over the disarmament issue.

Too Many Weapons

There is wide agreement that too many weapons are left in the hands of guerrillas whose German enemies are now far outside the country, and the Government is considering a general demobilization of the guerrilla forces.

The Greek people will certainly sleep more peacefully once this has been done, but for the moment each side is demanding that the other be disarmed first.

E. A. M. papers accuse E. D. E. S. of collaborating with Quislings by enrolling former officers of the "Security Battalions," and of preparing for a military dictatorship.

E. D. E. S. papers reply by accusing E. A. M. and E. L. A. S. of responsibility for mob violence and clashes in the streets of Athens, and of aiming at the revolutionary overthrow of the government.

National Unity Seen

In spite of all these conflicts, Prime Minister Papandreou is confident that he can maintain national unity and assure public order for the free elections which are to take place in six months' time.

His motto is "First Things First," and in present Greek conditions that means "restoration of economic life first."

He has assured his intimates that in his opinion the present unrest in the country will settle down "as soon as those who are now starving will be satisfied and those who are now unemployed will have a regular occupation."

His program is "a healthy currency, a balanced budget, more food supplies, work for the 120,000 industrial workers of the Athens area, and the resumption of agricultural work so that a normal standard of life can be assured for all."

All experienced politicians agree that once these things can be assured the elections will take place in an untroubled atmosphere, and all parties will abide by the verdict of the sovereign people.

War Minister

Associated Press

Gen. Chen Cheng

New Chinese Minister of War, replacing Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

Chinese Government Shake-Up Involves Eight Cabinet Posts

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War in the Chinese Government since 1930, was relaced today by Gen. Chen Cheng in a shake-up involving eight cabinet posts.

O. K. Yui was elevated from Vice-Minister to Minister of Finance in succession to Dr. H. H. Kung, now in the United States.

General Chen formerly was commander of Chinese exeditionary forces on the Salween front. He is regarded as one of China's ablest field commanders.

The other new aointees were:

Chow Chung Yao, from Minister of the Interior to Vice-President of the Examination Yuan; one branch of the Government; Chang Li-sheng from Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan to Minister of the Interior; Chu Chia-hua, from Vice-President of the Examination Yuan to Minister of Education; Chien Li-fu, from Minister of Education to Minister of the Kuomintang organization; Wang Shir-chieh, from the presidium of the Peoples Political Council to Minister of Information, and Liang Han-chao, from Minister of Information to Minister of Overseas Affairs.

All circles in Chungking welcomed the Government reshuffle although to many it did not appear far-reaching enough. Some observers pointed out that while Kung was removed from Ministry of Finance he still retained the highly important post of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan (vice-premier) and still was the head of four Government banks.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin apparently still retained his post as Chief of the General Staff.

Ch'en Li-fu, new Minister of the Kuomintang Board, controls all party branches in China. The patronage is considerable.

The new Minister of Information, Wang Shih-chieh, assumes the direction of censorship. He is a close, trusted advisor of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and may be able to induce improvement in censorship conditions.

Chiang Cleans House

By the Associated Press

China's Cabinet shakeup, involving the removal of Gen. Ho Ying-chin as Minister of War and Chief-of-Staff and H. H. Kung as Minister of Finance, indicates that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek finally has yielded to Allied pressure for a housecleaning aimed at retrieving the tottering military and financial fortunes of Free China.

In naming Gen. Chen Cheng to succeed General Ho the Generalissimo has placed the reorganization of China's military forces in the hands of an able, forceful commander eager to adopt modern methods and willing to work closely with Americans assigned to train and equip an effective fighting army.

Retirement of General Ho, Minister of War since 1930 and Chief-of-Staff since 1937, conceivably also may remove one of the chief stumbling blocks to a political settlement between the Central government and the Chinese Communists.

General Ho had maintained a military blockade against Communist armies in the north, is known as an implacable foe of the Communists, and has been blamed for attacking them with some of his best divisions while they waged guerrilla warfare on the Japanese.

General Ho also has been accused of delaying tactics in accepting and employing American strategy, training methods and equipment, limited as such aid is because of the necessity of flying everything into China over the Himalayan hump.

The Chungking housecleaning follows the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as American commander in China - Burma - India which brought to light abroad the fact that Washington had been insisting on a reorganization of the Central Government and attempting to obtain a settlement of the Communist problem.

The new Minister of War organized the Chinese expeditionary force, which trained in Southwest China under American instructors and now is fighting across the Salween River to join up with Allied forces pushing across Burma to reopen the Burma Road.

Slight of figure, but sharp-eyed, General Chen is quick and decisive. He graduated from the Paoting Military Academy in 1929 and was Vice-Minister of War in 1937. Besides extensive experience as a field commander he has been head of the Political Training Board of the National Military Council. Since 1937 he has been Governor of invaded Hupeh Province and Commander in Chief of the 6th war area.

Ontario Plans Month At Camp for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Children's camps are institutions which deserve great expansion and encouragement on the part of the government, as they improve discipline, develop resourcefulness and establish a love and regard for country. This opinion was expressed by Dana Porter, Minister of Planning and Development, in a recent address before the Victoria Alumni Association. He said that a 10-year program to insure that every Ontario child of suitable age gets at least one month in camp during the summer season is the objective of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Porter pointed out that there are camp facilities for only 40,000 of the 500,000 children of camp age in Ontario. As an intitial step toward remedying this situation, it might be possible to double present camp facilities, he thought. The Government also is exploring the possibility of using many camps and training schools established by the Army and Air Force for children's camps. It will not be an easy matter to increase these facilities quickly, he said. Great care must be taken in choosing personnel, and already consultations have been held with associations representing the existing children's camps in the country about this and other problems. But by the end of 1° years, Mr. Porter said, he believed the Province would be in a position to see that every child of camp age should be entitled to one month in camp during the summer holiday season.

Women Marines Assigned To Stations in Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Approximately 1,500 enlisted Women Marines and 80 Marine officers will be assigned to units of the fleet Marine force on Oahu and the Marine Corps Air Station at Ewa, it was announced today.

The Marine Corps said it was completing its plans for assignment of Women Marines to Hawaii and that the first contingent of officers had been ordered there by air early next month.

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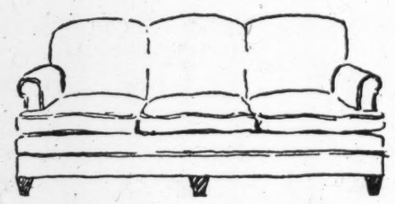

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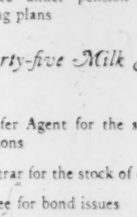

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French Troops First to Reach Rhine

Continued from Page 1

skirts of the by-passed fortress city of Belfort in a break-through announced by Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny of the First French Army. The Rhine was reached by nightfall the previous day, he said.

American and French forces seized the entrances to four of the six main passes through the Vosges to the Rhine. They are battling 37 miles from Strasbourg and 21 miles from Colmar, both important cities on the French side of the Rhine.

Third Army forces have seized a third of Metz and drew up to the Saar border on a 10-mile front east of the Luxemburg border.

This thrust, along the western fringe of the Saar Valley and just east of the Moselle, assumed the proportions of a drive up the famous Moselle Gate toward Trier and Coblenz on the Rhine, 80 miles to the northeast.

On the Cologne plain, three Allied armies fighting on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's most concentrated front had bulged approximately five miles northeast of Aachen since the start of their offensive through the Germans' most formidable and determined defense.

Losing village after village, the German stand at last was showing signs of breaking up in spots as the British Second and United States Ninth and First armies threw armored, artillery, infantry, and aerial punches which might break through to Cologne on the Rhine, 26 miles away, Dusseldorf, and the Ruhr Valley to the northeast.

In Holland, the British stabbing to the Maas at Kessel, 6½ miles below Venlo, were feeling out Nazi defenses 2½ miles from the German border and 29 miles from Düsseldorf.

The United States First Army had sent patrols into the southern outskirts of Eschweiler, seven miles northeast of Aachen, and captured the German towns of Hamich and Hastenrath. They also advanced beyond Hamich, 26 miles from Cologne, and took a ridge which the Germans had used to observe American movements.

Women to Man Continent Guns

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 20

Gen. Sir Frederick A. Pile, Home Defense Commander, announced last night that women who man antiaircraft batteries in Britain soon will go into action on the Continent.

Miss Mary Churchill, daughter of the Prime Minister, has charge of one of the batteries.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Tanks Drive Toward Lucenec

Russian and American-made tanks, deepening the Soviet sweep around besieged Budapest along invasion routes into Austria and Czechoslovakia, were reported advancing toward Lucenec, key Nazi communication hub on the Slovak-Hungarian frontier.

The tanks sprang forward along a modern, hard-surfaced highway from captured Gyongyos, a seven-way road junction 23 miles from the border and 40 miles northeast of Budapest.

Gyongyos was seized by Russian shock troops Nov. 19 in a thrust across the Budapest-Miskolc railway.

Simultaneously, other Soviet tank and artillery forces brought the 25-mile sector of the trunk line between Budapest and Hatvan, under heavy fire after capturing the village of Galgaheviz, 19 miles northeast of Budapest, a Moscow bulletin announced.

Hatvan, also a terminal of a main line running north to central Slovakia, was outflnaked by tanks fanning out from Gyangyos following the hard-won Soviet advance. Gyongyos fell after a street fight in which the Russians wiped out two enemy battalions of 1,600 men, Moscow said.

On the upper end of the 85-mile front moving on southern Slovakia, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army drove to within two miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city.

Pacific:

U. S. Warships Shell Iwo Jima

United States warships, apparently catching the Japanese by surprise, shelled Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands on Nov. 10, the Navy disclosed.

The bombardment set off several explosions and started large fires ashore, a Pacific Fleet communiqué reported. Enemy shore batteries opened up belatedly on the United States ships, but caused no damage.

The communiqué also disclosed that 81st Army Division forces recaptured Ngeregong Island in the Palaus Islands without opposition from the Japanese, who occupied it Nov. 7.

Navy Liberators followed the shelling of Iwo Jima with widespread raids in the Bonins on Nov. 15, 16, and 17, hitting a coastal cargo ship at Chichi Jima and sinking a medium cargo ship at Haha Jima. Two other cargo ships were set afire at Haha Jima.

Several bombing raids were carried out meanwhile on islands in the Palaus, the Marianas, and the Kuriles.

Meanwhile 100 American carrier-based planes raided Manila and "several dozen" bombers—including B-24 Liberators — hit Clark Field Nov. 19, a Domei Japanese news agency radiocast said.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that Japanese losses on Leyte Island have exceeded 45,000 since A-Day, Oct. 20, compared to American casualties of 5,691 slain, wounded and missing.

His latest figures were released as new reports told of heavy fighting around Limon, at the northern end of the Ormoc corridor.

Although the figures are estimates, they indicate that Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita still hase 25,000 first-class troops in the narrow corridor extending southward from the vicinity of Limon to Ormoc—a distance of some 20 miles.

This total is reached by deduction. General MacArthur announced that 35,000 Japanese had been killed in earlier fighting but had been replaced by reinforcements. The additional 10,000 casualties now reported would leave 25,000 still in action.

Yanks in Action:

Roster of Units On Western Front

These are the American Army forces engaged against Germany, as recapitulated today by Yank, Army weekly:

Twelfth Army Group, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

Sixth Army Group, Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers.

Armies

First, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges; third, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.; seventh, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch; ninth, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson; First Air-borne, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Corps

V, commander unannounced; VI, Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.; VII, Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins; VIII, Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton; XII, Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy; XV, Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip; XIX, Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain; XX, Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker.

Air-borne Divisions

82nd, Brig. Gen. James N. Gavin; 101st, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

Armored Divisions

2nd, Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon; 3rd, Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose; 4th, Maj. Gen. John S. Wood; 5th, commander unannounced; 6th, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow; 7th, commander unannounced.

Infantry Divisions

1st, Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Huebner; 2nd, Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson; 3rd, Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel; 4th, Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton; 5th, commander unannounced; 8th, Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh; 9th, commander unannounced; 26th, Maj. Gen. Willard Paul; 28th, Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota; 29th, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt; 30th, commander unannounced; 35th, Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade; 36th, Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist; 45th, Maj. Gen. William W. Eagles; 79th, Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche; 80th, commander unannounced; 83rd, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon; 90th, Brig. Gen. James A. van Fleet.

These are all that have been announced by the War Department, although some others have been mentioned in the press.

Italy:

Nazis Recapture Monte Fortino

German troops recaptured Monte Fortino, Italy, five miles southeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Faenza, after bitter fighting with Polish units of theEighth Army, Allied headquarters announced.

The Poles repulsed two German counterattacks on Converselle and improved their positions adjacent to MonteF ortino.

Eighth Army patrols probed enemy positions south of Ravenna on the Adriatic coastal sector and along the Montone River. In the Mountains south of Bologna, American units of the Fifth Army threw back several small-scale German counterattacks.

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U. S. Pilot Peer To Get Vacation

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 20

After four years of fighting the Luftwaffe, Col. Don J. M. Blakeslee is going to retire with 1,300 hours of combat—more than any other American fighter pilot in the European theater of operations.

The Eighth Air force vacationer is not leaving willingly, however.

"How can they do this to me?" the Fairport Harbor, Ohio, group commander asks. "I just bought a new log book."

As a group commander Colonel Blakeslee had no peer. He led the Mustangs that escorted the first American bombers over Berlin. He led the fighters that escorted the first eighth Air Force England-to-Russia-shuttle bombing mission. His group was the first to destroy 500 German planes.

Burma:

Chinese Troops Capture Bhamo

Chinese troops are fighting inside the North Burma stronghold of Bhamo, the Chinese High Command announced. It was surrounded several days ago.

The town was penetrated Nov. 18 after an American dive-bombing attack, the Chinese Command said.

In bitter fighting, the Chinese have wrested one city block from the Japanese defenders of the town which the Allies seek as a station on the projected Ledo-Burma route to China.

Troops of the Chinese 28th Division repelled two heavy Japanese counterattacks Nov. 19 in an effort to break the Chinese encirclement of the city.

Bhamo is the strongest remaining Japanese base in North Burma. It lies 60 miles from the Burma Road and 175 northeast of Mandalay.

China:

Japanese Advance Toward Kweichow

The Japanese drive toward Kweichow Province, China, continued with the invaders approaching Hwaiyunchen, 50 miles west of fallen Liuchow and less than 40 miles fro mthe Kwangsi-Kweichow border.

has disclosed that a new potential threat to Kweichow has developed with further Japanese advances 18 miles west of Paoching, where heavy fighting was in progress.

Competent sources estimated the Japanese had thrown some 250,000 veteran troops into the South China campaign presumably designed to cut the Burma Road at Kweiyang, Capital of Kweichow Province.

Air Over Europe:

Americans Strafe Ruhr Valley

Upwards of 850 American planes bombed and strafed the Ruhr Valley of Germany, imminently threatened by four advancing Allied armies.

Berlin said that other American planes were striking southern Germany from the south for the third successive day.

An odd combination of 160 heavy bombers and more than 700 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters and fighter bombers worked over an oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and the sprawling railroad yards at Munster, both fairly close to the erupting front. The preponderance of fighters suggested that considerable German air opposition was expected.

Except for Argentina, Blacklist Is Reduced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States on Nov. 18 took 160 names off the black list of Axis and Axis affiliated firms in Latin America, in apparent preparation for return to more normal commerce.

The list for Argentina was the only one which had more additions than deletions in the Western Hemisphere.

Eighty-four additional companies in the rest of the world were added to the group with which American businessmen cannot deal and 62 were removed.

The list tended to carry out the American policy of continuing restrictive measures against companies in neutral European countries and in Argentina, whole loosening up on the other American republics in accordance with the progress of the war.

Torpedoed Veterans Cited for Heroism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Forty-five veterans of the early days of fighting in the Philippines who escaped from a torpedoed Japanese prison ship, have been cited for heroism or awarded the Purple Heart.

The War Department announced Nov. 18 that the officers and men, among 83 survivors who escaped when the Japanese ship sank and then were taken off the enemy-held Philippines by an American submarine, received their awards in a special ceremony here. The men were being shipped from the Davao prison camp when the torpedoing occurred.

They were among 750 American prisoners on the ship. The fate of the others is unknown.

The citations and the Purple Hearts were given by Lieut. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, deputy chief of staff, who expressed the gratitude of the Army and the country to the men who fought the holding action on Bataan and in the southern Philippines when the Japanese were winning.

Fast Ship Building

The average time for building a Liberty ship has been cut from 244 days to 32.

U. S. Drive Bogged By Leyte Mud

Continued from Page 1

tages have disappeared completely in the maze of jungle-clad ridges which comprise Ormoc Valley.

The rugged terrain which the American field officers sought to avoid as a battle area has permitted the Japanese once again to throw into operation their tricks of infiltration and evasion which made the battle for New Guinea a slow and costly advance.

Can't Pin Down Foe

The biggest problem facing the American 10th Corps in Ormoc Valley is its inability to pin down enemy forces to a single well-defined battle front.

Over the week end, the Japanese continued to commit their 35,000-odd ground troops in a widely scattered series of small assault groups—hardly ever numbering more than 200 or 300 men.

At the northern end of Ormoc Valley, elements of the American 24th and newly arrived 32d Divisions have made a twin encirclement of Japanese positions around the town of Limon and are at present attempting to maintain a road block against stiffening counterattacks.

U. S. Road Block Holds

The Japanese have brought up tanks, artillery, and other mechanized equipment in an attempt to break through this road block, but so far it has held despite minor break-throughs.

Aside from this concentration, enemy forces are widely dispersed and the Americans nowhere have been able to engage more than 300 Japanese at a time.

A seemingly impassable mountain terrain on the eastern flank of Ormoc Valley now has been discovered to be no deterrent whatsoever to the Japanese infantry and its ubiquitous 75-millimeter mountain guns.

Small groups of enemy assault forces have appeared suddenly miles behind what were supposed to be the front lines. With machine guns and medium artillery, they have harassed 10th Corps supply lines with some effect.

Other Japanese groups have pushed clear across the mountains into Leyte Valley.

The result has been that American field commanders, who had hoped to bring total weight to bear on what is an inferior number of the enemy at any single point, have been forced to deploy their forces over a broad area.

Instead of fighting this battle in an area of their own choosing, these commanders have been forced to dispatch large elements of their ground troops into the mountains and, in a series of highly difficult operations, seize control of virtually every peak and ridge in the area.

At the same time, Americans have run again into the same snag they met in New Guinea and the Solomons, namely, refusal of the Japanese to give up once their position was hopeless, and the necessity of pushing through and liquidating each and every enemy defender.

So far, these problems are being met and overcome satisfactorily, and though enemy groups continue to make raids behind the United States lines, generally speaking, the situation still is well in hand.

Japanese Strategy

It is obvious that the Japanese intend to force a wide dispersal of American ground forces and prevent a concentration on any one front. Then, if a sufficient number of these small groups of enemy assault prongs should succeed in penetrating, they might conceivably maneuver into such a favorable position that they could link up and suddenly emerge as a unified front.

Such a possibility at this time, however, is remote and the Japanese policy of splitting their total ground force in small groups will, if the Americans continue to maintain the offensive, defeat the enemy's battle plan.

Meanwhile, observation of considerable barge traffic moving in and out of Ormoc leads to the supposition that the Japanese on Leyte still are receiving at least adequate supplies.

American land-based aircraft—still heavily overburdened—have been sinking fair numbers of these barges, and P T boats, working in behind Leyte, have been intercepting at night. These interceptions, however, are now severely hampered by a ceiling-zero flying weather and rains. And it is reasonable to expect from past experience that the Japanese will utilize the weather cover to intensify reinforcement and supply of their ground forces on Leyte.

French Raid Fake Underground Radio

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—A series of arrests by French police, punctuated by a gun battle outside a suburban Paris tavern, disclosed yesterday that a German fake Underground radio station operated for the Germans in France during the occupation, for months received signals from London and used them to combat Allied parachutists.

The police, pursuing the trail of the notorious quisling French Gestapo headed by Henri Lafont and Pierre Bony, swooped down on a Coignieres road house and added another half-dozen prisoners to the 50-odd already rounded up in the case.

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Allies Keep Firm Control During Crisis in Belgium

Continued from Page 1

however, that the situation differs basically from that which developed in France. France is now mainly outside the combat zone, whereas Belgium is not. The operations of one whole wing of the Allied offensive into Germany are dependent on the flow of supplies into Antwerp or through Belgium.

Moreover, the Belgian Government, which is exercising civil authority under the supreme command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has full international acceptance, while the Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is recognized by the Allies only as a provisional regime.

Despite their wishes not to lose their identity by absorption as individuals rather than organizations into the regular Belgian Army, many "resistance" fighters are joining new Belgian battalions.

Lieutenant de Meulemeester of the Belgian secret army reports five battalions now organized and adds that if the Allies want 50 to 100 of them they will get them as soon as they provide equipment.

Approximately 5,000 secret army men have been kept under arms and fighting beside the Allies, it is reported. Others are being absorbed into the Gendarmerie.

There are at least 10 "resistance" groups including L'Armee de Liberation, Le Groupement G, Le front de L'independence, le Mouvement National Belge, Le Groupe Nola, La Witte Brigade, Le Mouvement National Royaliste, and l'Organisation Militare Belge de resistance. All are loosely or closely affiliated with the secret army.

Secret army was begun in 1940 chiefly by Belgian officers who had military and industrial sabotage as their first objective. Then in 1942 a Committee of Co-ordination was organized in London and dispatched instructions, sometimes by BBC.

Did Tasks Superbly

When the continent was invaded in 1944 and Allied armies moved to Belgium, the secret army men received a multiple assignment: To disorganize rail and road traffic and communications, to guide Allied troops to objectives, to render German demolition plans harmless and wage guerrilla warfare.

They fulfilled the tasks as far as required superbly. They so disorganized post-D-Day traffic that, although the Belgian rail system is the world's most closely knit, German troops en route to Normandy had to go up through Holland and down rather than the 50-mile direct route. Guerrillas 60,000 strong took 14,000 prisoners, including three Generals.

Officially the Government's stand is that while it greatly appreciates the vital role played by the "resistance" groups there is no possibility of a stable regime being established in Brussels until they lay down their arms and enter the regularly constituted armed forces.

In addition, the Belgian Government is frankly fearful of the power of the Communists in the Resistance bands. Two Communist Cabinet members and a representative of the "resistance" movement in the Cabinet have resigned in protest over the demand that the Underground fighters enter the regular army.

Wide Concern Caused

Meanwhile it cannot be denied that the Belgian situation has caused alarm in this and other Allied Capitals. It it should get out of hand, it is feared that extremists among the "resistance" groups in other liberated countries might be also tempted to rise up.

A British Brigadier in Brussels recently said:

"We have got to expect a certain amount of dissatisfaction.

"For four long years, through our propaganda, we have told the peoples of Europe to break all German laws. If they were not satisfied with conditions, we told them to kill. We dropped the arms for them.

"For four years we have educated Europe's people in patriotic lawlessness. It is only logical now they are liberated that if they don't like the new laws of the new governments they will try to take the law in their own hands."

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Political Conditions in Italy Indicate Revision of Cabinet

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the past several days, Bonomi has been in almost continuous session, trying to straighten out the complex and serious Italian political situation.

Reports are still vague, but it appears that the parties have been quite anxious to patch up Cabinet in the near future is possible but not certain. Yet, unless important changes are made, the general drift of developments is bound to be toward increasing tension.

The latter results from the inability of the parties forming the coalition, to agree on measures designed to bridge the gap between the status of the present regime and the future Constituent Assembly. It is this very uncertainty which has fortified the hopes of monarchist elements to create confusion by pushing their demand to the effect that a plebiscite rather than a Constituent Assembly should settle the constitutional issue.

The Bonomi regime, to be sure, does not work in a complete constitutional vacuum, as is believed by some, but admittedly the present state of affairs is far from satisfactory and even dangerous from the point of view of those who favor a Constituent Assembly.

In point of fact, the old Chamber of Deputies has been revived, and the Senate continues to exist. Shortly after its arrival in Rome, the Bonomi regime appointed former Premier Victor Emmanuele Orlando President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Marchese Della Torretta, President of the Senate.

Constitutional Issue

Unquestionably, these appointments have raised a number of very delicate and intricate problems of constitutional law in connection with the Statuto, the Italian Constitution of 1848. Ironically, the Neo-Fascist regime dissolved the Senate by legislative decree in September, 1943.

In view of the recent statement by the Lieutenant General of this realm, Prince Umberto, that a plebiscite, as suggested by monarchist spokesman, should precede a Constituent Assembly "to decide the exact form that the Republic or Monarchy would take" and "how Parliament would be constituted and elected . . ." it is conceivable that some attempts will be made to prevent the election of a Constituent Assembly, as it has been envisaged by the anti-Fascists. Such an Assembly would constitute the highest constitutional authority in the country.

Cabinet Bars Plebiscite

The Bonomi Cabinet, moving quickly, informed the country last week that there would be no plebiscite.

Meanwhile, the anti-Fascist parties forming the Government unfortunately do not agree as to the measures to be taken in order to strengthen their own position, although it is evident that some steps must be taken to give the Government the support of some representative body until the Constituent Assembly has been elected.

The Leftist parties are in favor of accomplishing this through local elections which would lay the foundations of local self-government as soon as possible. Both Socialists and Communists hold that simultaneously all communities should elect representatives for a Consultative Assembly. They would like to see this supplemented by a decree transferring administrative authority in the Provinces from the present Prefects to the Presidents of the Committees of National Liberation. They feel that where this was actually done, the results have been excellent.

Significantly, however, the other parties are very reluctant to accept local elections at the present time. A number of counterproposals have therefore been made, with the "action party" proposing a Consultative Assembly formed by delegates of the six anti-Fascist parties and of other parties outside the National Liberation Committees and by some technical advisers.

The Roman Catholic Christian Democrats and the very moderate Labor Democrats are opposed to party delegates and have suggested an assembly of officially appointed technical experts. It goes without saying that the monarchists who have no representatives in the Cabinet, have seized the opportunity to undermine the authority of the Committees of National Liberation.

Moderates Apprehensive

The reasons for this reluctance of the Center and Right Wing of the present coalition to hold local elections now, are obvious.

These parties fear that, at the present stage of Italy's political crisis, local self-government would have two-fold implications. Many of their leaders appear frightened by the appointment of Communist Mayors in such cities as Leghorn, Grosseto and Nettuno. Besides there have been reports from a number of villages where a few Communists have taken possession of the municipalities by violence.

The moderate groups are afraid lest the excellency organized Communists and the Socialists—the latter being the actual Left-Wing party of the coalition—exploit the present social and economic chaos to get hold of the entire administrative setup in the Provinces, which would enable them to make it pretty hard for the Center and Right Wing to organize their ranks for the coming battle of the Constituent Assembly.

An interesting inner strugle developed. The Communists had been seeking to delay elections until Allied armies liberated Northern Italy, where the Communists themselves would be strongest. This, they felt, would offset the influence of the more monarchial South.

But the Socialists, apprehensive lest the Communists become too strong, began to urge prompt elections. And the Communists were forced to support the idea, lest they be accused of being slow and reactionary.

The result is that it is now the moderates who will seek to postpone elections as long as possible, in the hope that a gradual return to political and economic normalcy during the coming year will play into their hands.

Some anti-Fascist conservative elements appear to overrate the danger of Communist rule. Admittedly, the possibility of a monarchist coup is much greater. It is, however, interesting to note that walls all over liberated Italy are covered with posters accentuating the claim of both groups, with the other parties running far behind. Clearly, the population must therefore get the impression that at the present state, at least, the contest is a struggle between Communists and Monarchists.

Doolittle Meets the G. I.'s Choice

Associated Press

8th Air Force Chief Poses With WAC Beauty

Corporal Ruby Newell (left) of Long Beach, Calif., poses with Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States 8th Air Force, after she was chosen the "most beautiful Wac in the European theater of operations" by a panel of American soldiers.

Soldier Dependents Get $6,500,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 20

The Government has sent $6,500,000,000 to dependents of Army men and women alone in little more than two years.

Accounts handled by the Office of Dependency Benefits represent more than 14,000,000 persons—a tenth of the population.

Nazis Use Ersatz Troops As West Front Reserves

Continued from Page 1

these grenadiers, with very young officers and elderly troops.

Because of the utilization of these ersatz soldiers who are able to press triggers and fight well enough inside fixed defenses, it is impossible to estimate how long it will be before the present type of slugging match will sufficiently wear out Nazi strength to make possible a swifter advance.

Of course, there always is the possibility of a break-through speeding up the advance.

Meanwhile, latest developments show that Marshal von Rundstedt is making every effort to maintain his defense system in the critical areas east of Aachen, where the Allies have broken through the West Wall's fixed defenses.

German towns have been evacuated, house walls strengthened, and artillery located in houses. Heavily defended with artillery, mortars, deep-sown mines, and flanked by newly dug earthworks, each town becomes a strong point which must be taken.

To the hard-fighting American armored infantry teams, this means battling through houses and towns, utilizing mortars and bazookas as well as tanks and heavy artillery, treating each foxhole outside the towns as a separate tactical proposition.

Some towns are cleared quickly, but the advance slows as the enemy's reserves are thrown in. With the ground soggy, the tanks often are road-bound and the highways are sown with deep-laid mines which permit a couple of tanks or half tracks to pass but destroy the third.

But profiting by experiences at Caen and Falaise the Allied command has a system for dealing with this system of fortified towns—they blitz the town with heavy bombing and artillery fire — as happened at Düren, Zürich, and Eschweiler.

Reconnaisance shows that Allied objectives, which were first to destroy fortifications, second to block roads and trails at communication centers, were almost completely achieved there. A major weapon for forcing the way through stubborn defenses is air attack which reduces the defenses to rubble, silences gun positions, and destroys communications.

When the air force is grounded by bad weather, however, the heavy artillery has been performing excellently. One artilleryman estimated the initial barrage silenced two thirds of the enemy guns that day and night.

While the biggest battles are raging in the north, Third Army troops investing Metz are finding the Germans were not risking bottling up mobile troops in those forts. The largest portion of the enemy withdrew before the bristling town was encircled.

De Gaulle Promises Great Army

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in his second radio "fireside chat" to the French people, promised last night that France within eight months would develop a great new Army and Navy.

Urging public support of the new "liberation" bond issue to strengthen France's position before the world, he reported coal production had risen from 244,000 tons weekly in September to 422,000 tons last week; that the Paris electric output increased tenfold since Aug. 31 and was now nearly equal to the prewar average, and that 1,238 bridges and other vital structures on communications lines had been repaired.

"As for raw materials, their arrival will be delayed for some time yet because our ports are damaged and, besides, they are preoccupied by military needs," General de Gaulle said. "But I can state that a vast amount of work and plans negotiated in great details with foreign countries assure us of being able to resume, at the beginning of spring at the latest, impressive imports.

"I guarantee that within eight months from now the nation will put out in Europe a grand army worthy of her. I will add that her navy, sailing anew over all the seas, also will resume its exploits."

Military Service Plan Linked to Problem of Jobs

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Socialist Party National Executive Committee said yesterday that compulsory military service "is part of the inevitable postwar program of the Roosevelt Administration to avoid unemployment by putting men in uniform."

The Committee said in a statement that compulsory universal service "is the inevitable step of a war administration—to start a military-imperialist corps."

War Powers Act on Way To Renewal for a Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—A House Judiciary subcommittee started the broad Second War Powers Act on its way through Congress to another year of life today.

The Committee opened public hearings—and heard no opposition—to the emergency measure which gives the Administrration powers to control production, ration civilian supplies, and carry out broad economic controls.

The present Act expires at the end of the year.

Moscow Reports Nazi Move For Frontier Underground

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Moscow Radio reported that the Nazis had started an underground organization in invaded and invasion-threatened German frontier areas and that in the interior of Germany they were establishing arms caches.

Attributing its information to a German source, the radio thus described the underground setup:

"Special trusted emissaries of the Hitlerite leadership break off open contact with Nazi Party organizations, take up faked identification papers and settle as private citizens in designated frontier towns to form an underground.

"In every frontier district a special organizer has been appointed to maintain contact with the leaders. The organizers likewise maintain no open contact with the Party."

A portion of German armament production now is consigned to caches, the Moscow radiocast said. "Hidden subterranean stores have been built on German territory for these armaments."

New No. 2 Nazi

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Indications filtered out of Germany today that Heinrich Himmler is so busy taking Hitler's place he has found it necessary to bring up a new No. 2 Nazi.

He is Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who succeeded Reinhard Heydrich as chief of the super-Gestapo. For the first time, according to a generally reliable source here, Dr. Kaltenbrunner has just been accorded a selected battalion of super-Gestapo bodyguards — an honor previously enjoyed only by Hitler and Himmler.

Schacht Held

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (Reuter)—A report from Germany reaching here claimed Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, who was recently released following his arrest for complicity in the plot to assassinate Hitler, has been rearrested. He is now confined in Fuerstenberg Castle near Berlin, the report added.

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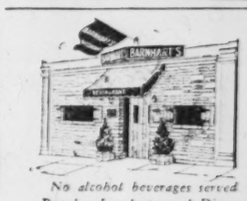

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Study Shows Congress Needs Expert Advice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—What Congress needs more than anything else today is a staff of expert nonpartisan analysts to assist it in its formulation and study of legislative proposals, a select House Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies concluded today.

After a two-year study of the Executive Branch of the Government, the Committee, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, turned the spotlight back on Congress, and said it had become too much of a "mere ratifying body of a supreme executive will."

The Committee went on to explain how this had come about.

"The intricate mass of problems with which Congress is required to deal in this period of change and rapid development," it said, "renders it virtually impossible for each member of Congress to inform himself fully upon every legislative bill that is introduced. For example—by Sept. 15 of this year, 6,010 bills and resolutions had been introduced in the 78th Congress."

While not condemning the present committee system for studying bills, the Committee said that too often testimony presented is "heavily weighted" in favor of the Administration.

"Faced by a cross-fire of argument by representatives of the Executive Department on the one hand and special interest groups on the other," it finds the "individual legislator has at present nowhere to turn for unbiased assistance in obtaining an objective analysis of the proposed measures."

Not only did the Committee find the scales tipped in favor of the passage of administrative proposals, but are "also heavily weighted in opposition to any congressional move to retract and recall powers previously delegated to executive agencies and officials, the Committee complained.

Rubber Stamp Hovers Near

All this, it said, is because the individual legislator has at present nowhere to turn for unbiased assistance in obtaining an objective analysis of proposed measures.

If this trend continues, it infers, Congress may become "a mere ratifying body of a supreme executive will."

A nonpartisan staff of experts could help congressmen in handling the large number of complaints coming to them from citizens aggrieved against government agencies.

The Committee did not criticize the Executive for its present overwhelming weight in legislative matters, but blamed the Legislative arm of the Government for not protecting itself.

"While Congress has kept pace with advances in the necessary expansion of administrative functions of the Government, it has erred grievously," it said, "in failing to modernize its own work or provide itself with adequate tools to expeditiously perform the greatly increased tasks that have been placed upon it."

Turning to the question of money for the proposed staff, the Committee said it should more than pay for itself in the savings effected in appropriations and better legislation.

Along with its report, the Smith Committee submitted a bill with four provisions:

Provisions in Bill

1. Establishment of a joint legislative staff service available to all committees of both Houses of Congress for the purpose of enabling such committees to obtain expert, unbiased and independent analysis of proposals before them.

2. Establishment of a joint Committee on Appropriations, having investigation powers for the purpose of studying the manner in which the Executive Branch of the Government spends funds appropriated to it by Congress in order that efficient and economical administration may be attained.

3. Formation of a permanent standing Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Executive Agencies and Procedures to investigate executive agencies for the purpose of ascertaining whether the laws of the nation are executed and administered according to the intent of Congress.

4. Establishment of a joint Commtitee of the House and Senate to study the organization and operation of the Congress for the purpose of recommending improvements.

Having a permanent Joint Standing Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies would do away with many of the special investigative committees and a Joint Committee on Appropriations would absorb the separate staffs now temporarily employed by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. Reports of the two committees, the Committee said, "may well enable Congress to effect enormous savings in executive expenditures."

Fire Cancels Government Debt

Associated Press

Plane Workers Burn War Bonds

Bond Fire Club members gather around the fire as they destroy $675 worth of War Bonds to cancel the Government's debt to them at Miami, Fla. They are workers at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation and formed the unique patriotic club to help reduce the nation's ever-mounting debt and to offer a voluntary gift to the people of the United States.

Roman Catholic Bishops Call For Peace Set on Moral Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have called for an international peace organization founded on moral law and repudiating power politics.

They said in a statement the security council planned at Dumbarton Oaks "must not be an instrument for imperialistic domination by a few powerful nations."

"It must not allow any nation to sit in judgment in its own case."

The Soviet Union has been insisting that major powers should sit and vote with the council, even if themselves accused of aggression.

Without mentioning any nation by name, the bishops gave this expression on their views on membership in the international organization:

"We hold that if there is to be a genuine and lasting world peace, the international organization should demand as a condition of membership that every nation guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate rights of men, families, and minority groups in their civil and religious life.

"Surely our generation should know that tyranny in any nation menaces world peace. A nation which refuses to accord its own people the full enjoyment of innate human rights cannot be relied upon to co-operate in the international community for the maintenance of a peace which is based on the recognition of national freedom. Such a nation will pursue its own selfish international policies while paying lip service to international co-operation."

The statement, adopted at the annual meeting of the American hierachy, called, too, for a world court whose "authority should not be merely advisory but strictly judicial." It urged that the court have the right to "demand" execution of its judgments.

"God himself has made the nations interdependent for their full life and growth," the bishops said. "It is not therefore a question of creating an international community but of organizing it.

"To do this we must repudiate absolutely the traffic fallacies of 'power politics' with its balance of power, spheres of influence in a system of puppet government and the resort to war as a means of settling international difficulties."

The statement was signed in the name of the Roman Catholic bishops of this country by the Administrative Board of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference. The Board's members are:

Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, Chairman; Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, Vice-Chairman; Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, Secretary; John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati; John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of Saint Paul; John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco; Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans; John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne; Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, and James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha.

Drive Seeks War Loan Of $14 Billions

Continued from Page 1

reason to be complacent about the tough road that lies ahead."

"We cannot all fight the enemy face to face," Mr. Roosevelt said. "We cannot all produce the weapons and raw materials so vital to our armed forces.

"But there is one front on which all of us—every man, woman and child—can serve, and serve for the duration. We can all practice self-denial. We can all sacrifice some of our comforts to the needs of the men in service; and, yes, even some of our needs to their comforts.

Some idea of the dividends this huge investment is paying came from Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal. He told a Minneapolis war bond rally that, among other things, the money the Navy has spent since 1940 helped sink 1,400 enemy ships, destroy 10,000 enemy planes, and drive the Japanese from more than 8,000,000 square miles of the Pacific area.

In New York, Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, Commandant of the Third Naval District, opened that City's $3,667,500,000 campaign with a plea to replace "approximately $100,000,000 worth of ships" he said were lost in the recent Philippine Sea battle.

More than 100,000 persons turned out in Chicago yesterday to see 400 Marines demonstrate modern assault tactics at a war bond show, and there will be similar shows in a hundred other cities. In Baltimore, it was announced that 75 per cent of the tickets available to the public for the Dec. 2, Army-Navy football game would be sold to purchasers of $25 bonds.

Tour of 101 Cities

The Army will employ eight crack infantry teams to give demonstrations of their fighting prowess in 101 cities.

The 16-state Army tour will be under the supervision of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, and Ted R. Gamble, Director of the Treasury's War Finance Division.

Composed of overseas veterans, many with decorations for gallantry, the teams will demonstrate rifles, automatic devices, mortars, flame throwers, bazookas, and smoke. Climaxing the exhibitions will be a simulated but highly realistic attack upon a Japanese pillbox.

Included in the itinerary are cities and towns in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, New York, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Washington.

Exhibit at Chicago

In an address prepared for the opening of the Navy's Sixth War Loan exhibit at the Navy Pier in Chicago, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, said accelerated operations "are placing a heavy strain upon reserves of certain vital items and production of these items is falling behind the mounting requirements."

"For example," he added, "assault transports and supply vessels which traverse the wide expanses of the Pacific carrying battle troops and their battle equipment to enemy beachheads are not being produced rapidly enough to enable us to maintain our momentum."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, in a speech prepared for the same radiocast, set the cost of the Marianas campaign at $997,000,000.

Loan Progress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Six counties already have gone over the top in the Sixth War Loan drive which began today, the Treasury announced.

Daniels County, Montana, was the first to reach its quota in the campaign of the Government to borrow $14,000,000,000 to snow under the Axis.

The other counties: Buffalo County, Nebraska; Pettis County, Missouri; Winston County Alabama; Pasco County, Florida, and Pershing County, Nevada.

In general the quotas for individuals—totaling $5,000,000,000 in the nation—have been set on the basis of one extra $100 bond (costing $75) for each individual who earns income. This is over and above regular pay roll savings.

"Let us look," he said, "at the cost of a single naval operation. Take, for example, the Marianas campaign. The naval force which participated in this single operation represented an investment by the American people of well over $3,000,000,000."

Physical Status Off Discharge Paper

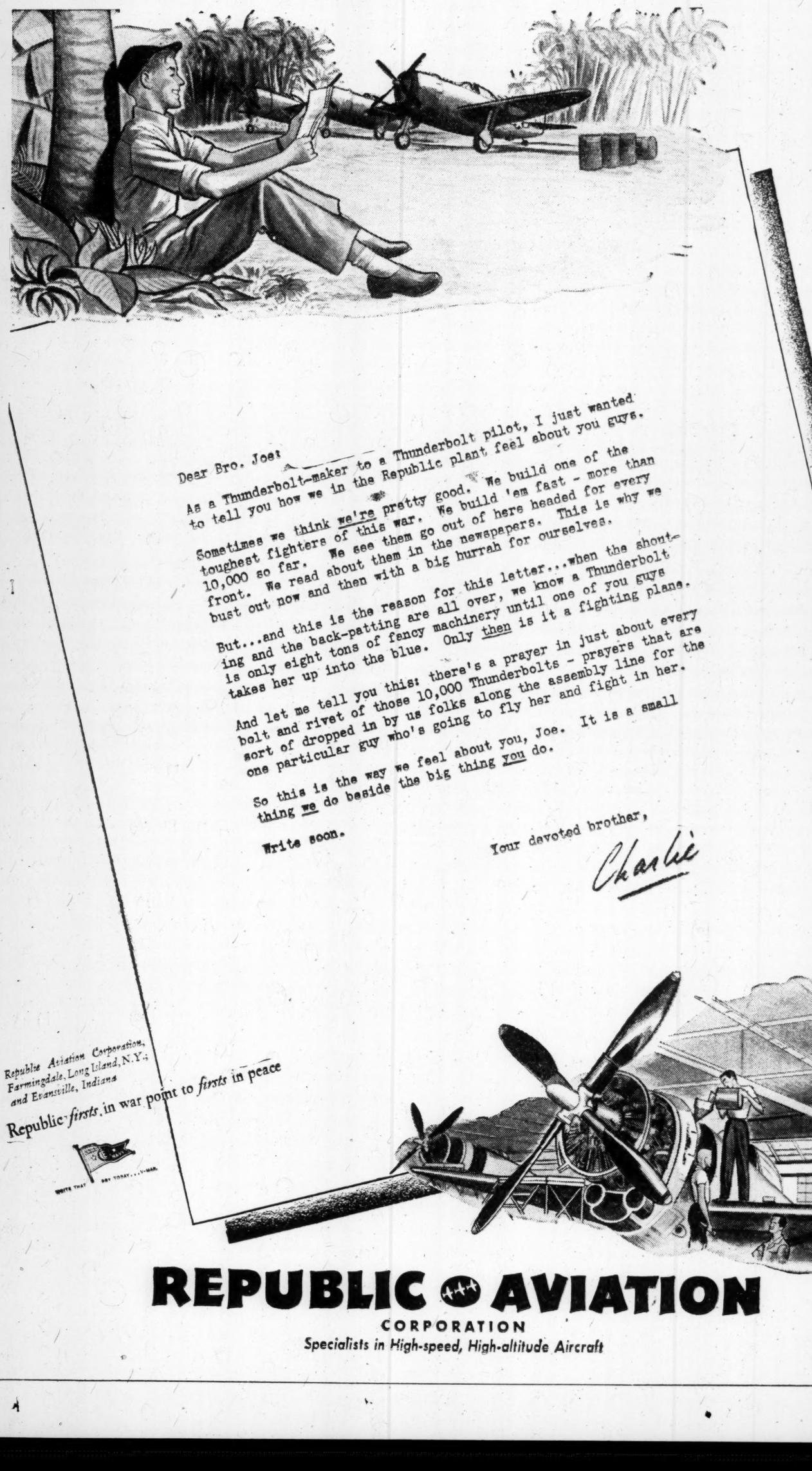
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Army said that hereafter all discharge certificates for men and women leaving the service will make no mention of their physical condition.

Some honorable discharge certificates issued in the past have included reference to physical condition. The Army said these were issued in error and that new and correct forms will be given the ex-service man or woman upon request.

Informally, it was explained that mention of the physical status of an ex-soldier sometimes affected his chances of getting a job, even though his condition would be no handicap in work.

DAGGETT'S

FAMOUS SINCE 1891



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But...and this is the reason for this letter...when the shouting and the back-patting are all over, we know a Thunderbolt is only eight tons of fancy machinery until one of you guys takes her up into the blue. Only then is it a fighting plane.

And let me tell you this: there's a prayer in just about every bolt and rivet of those 10,000 Thunderbolts - prayers that are sort of dropped in by us folks along the assembly line for the one particular guy who's going to fly her and fight in her.

So this is the way we feel about you, Joe. It is a small thing we do beside the big thing you do.

Write soon.

Your devoted brother,

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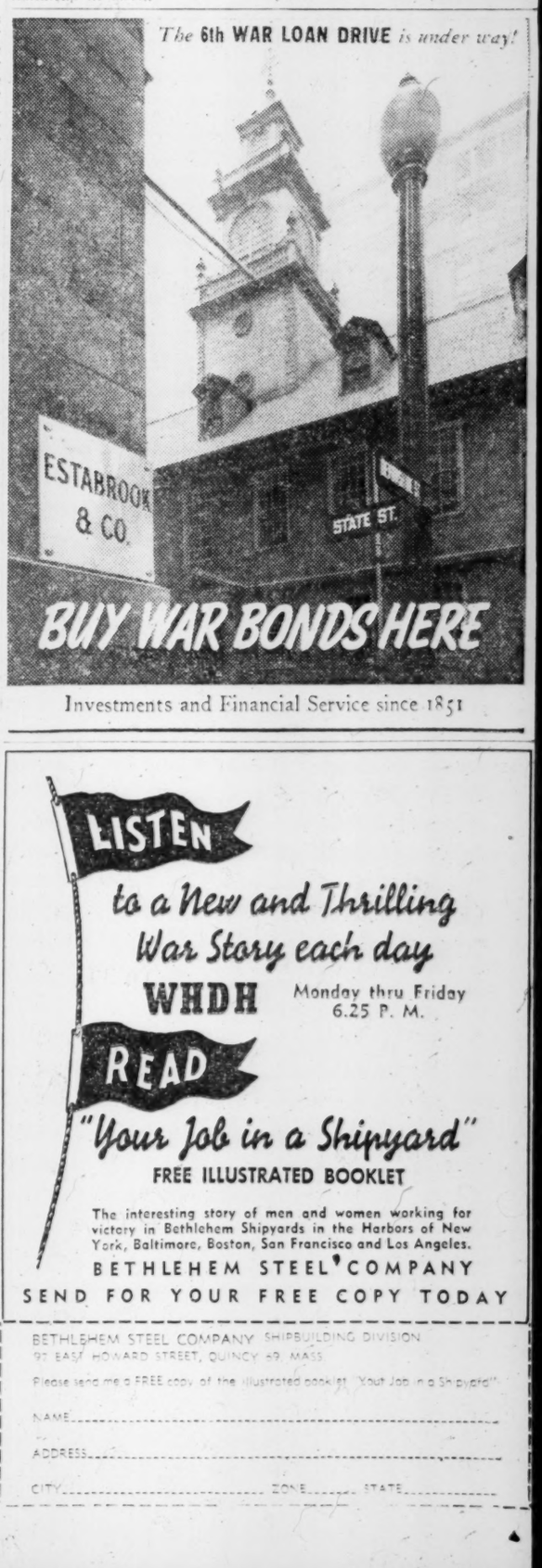

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Our Cockatoo Selects a New Home

JUSTINIA, true to form from the beginning, arrived in a pantechnicon. She always liked to make her entrances and exits in style.

My sister Araluen and I, with our young brother Crumbo, first saw the great vehicle humming along the road at the bottom of the valley, like a small black beetle. But, before long, it roared up to the front door in all its huge bulk to stop with a scream of brakes and a grinding of clutch and gears. Two men sprang out from the seat beside the driver, flung open the big doors at the back of the pantechnicon, and Justinia fluttered out on the gravel. She had apparently spent the journey undoing the catch of her cage and, when released, had been undauntedly tackling the door of the pantechnicon.

"It's a parrot!" shouted Crumbo, who had not known what was coming. And Justinia raised her comb, just to show that she was a cockatoo.

Araluen came forward and stretched down her arm. Justinia hopped on to her wrist and climbed up the arm to her shoulder; then she stood there, shuffling slightly; as though not quite sure what was expected of her next, but ready for whatever it might be. Araluen carried her into the house, and the two men followed with the cage.

Although the name on the side of the pantechnicon had been that of a famous London store, Justinia's real place of origin was reputed to be Australia. She had a pink head and breast, with gray wings and tail; she was some ten inches high from claw to crest, had a wing-span of something over fifteen inches, and her tail component, when fanned out, was about four inches wide. She seemed quite content to make the cage her home base, provided the door was left unlatched and she was allowed to take promenades round the sitting-room or perch in the sun on the veranda rail outside. Occasionally, she even fluttered up into the pear tree just beyond.

* * *

For the first few weeks after her arrival, every member of the family in turn tried to teach her to talk. With great patience, one or the other of us repeated and repeated the phrases usually taught to parrots: "Pretty Cockie," "Hullo, there," and "Shut that door." When these failed, we tried her with proverbs and poetry and even the multiplication table. She regarded us with amused contempt.

Then, one day, we were all laughing at some joke, when she suddenly began to take an interest. She cleared her throat several times and followed this up by an embryo chuckle; the chuckle grew in strength and volume, and soon Justinia was indulging in a burst of prolonged merriment. After this, the slightest laugh from any of us was enough to send her off into peals of the most abandoned laughter; and, on occasion, she would even start laughing at some joke of her own. But she steadfastly refused to acquire any other vocal accomplishment from us.

* * *

On her first arrival, we were not certain how she and Omar, the Persian cat, would react to one another; so we tried to keep them apart. But one afternoon Omar slipped into the sitting-room, when the door had been left ajar; and I looked up from my paper just in time to see Omar and Justinia come unexpectedly face to face round a corner of the sofa. They regarded each other for a second, then Justinia spread out her wings and tail and bobbed a curtsey. Omar, not to be outdone, nodded his head in a low bow; and then both animals turned away and parted with dignity. These two creatures never exactly became friends; but, whenever they met, there was this exchange of old-world courtesy after which they went off upon their separate business.

If there was one day in the week Justinia enjoyed more than others, it was Sunday; for on that day, instead of her customary porridge, she received parrot food. According to the package, this food contained the nuts and seeds to which a parrot is used in its native forests, and Justinia certainly relished it. Caraway seeds did not apparently come into this natural diet; for, when offered a piece of seed-cake, Justinia held it in one claw, picked out all the seeds with her beak and only then proceeded to nibble the cake.

* * *

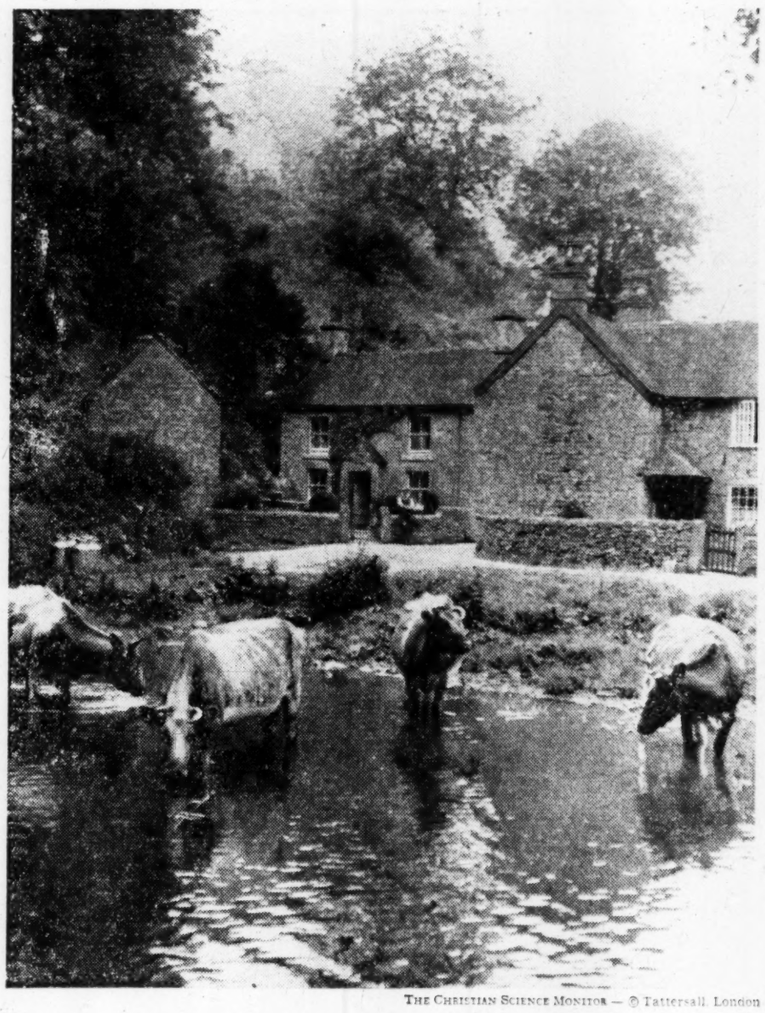
Years passed. Araluen was going to keep house for an uncle in Cyprus, Crumbo was off to India, our parents to Provence; I was getting married and going to live in a London flat, where, under the lease, no animal could be kept except a quiet singing bird, which Justinia certainly was not. We decided she must be found a new home.

The next morning Justinia was not in the sitting-room, and at last I spied her in a tall tree at the bottom of the garden. I called Araluen and together we tried to coax Justinia down. She responded by flying off to a tree in the field beyond. We followed; she went further. Her ceiling was only about sixty feet and her rate of climb not high; but, as the ground sloped down to the valley, she made good progress by swooping and diving from one tree-top to the next lower down.

* * *

After about three miles, we realized what she was making for, the small local zoological gardens. As we entered by the turnstiles, we saw her on top of the parrot house screaming with joy at some of her cousins within. There was only one thing to do. We arranged with the secretary of the zoo to take her over and we made our farewells. Justinia eyed us solemnly, stretched out a claw and shook fingers for the last time, first with me, then with Araluen. When we got out onto the road, we heard a peal of Justinia's loudest and longest laughter. Obviously she, at least, was satisfied with her new home.

P. J. H. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Tattersall, London

MILLDALE: *One of the Prettiest Villages in Derbyshire*

THE STOUT-HEARTED, strong-booted hiker who sets out with a map of Derbyshire in his pocket and a plan of her hills and dales in his head will find he has chosen a stony path; for Derbyshire, as she rises toward the Peak, is a county of stones, a gray, chalky, hard county, with rough stone walls in place of hedges, rough stone houses and shippons, as the cow-sheds are called, and cairns of heavy stones marking the brows of the hills. In the hearts of the stones lie fossiled shells, and in the hearts of the hills lie secrets that are only half-known; deep caves and mines pillared with stalactites and stalagmites and walled with glittering, transparent stones, some gold, some crystal white, and some a deep, mysterious blue.

The dales of Derbyshire, where many of the villages lie, are carved out of the rocks that rise steeply and majestically on either side. The clear water, twisting this way and that in an effort to escape, reflects the great heights and softens the stern character of the landscape. Here the gray soil is covered with greenery, and massive beds of forget-me-nots line the banks in the summer; but beneath it all are the stones with their secret fossils, and around it are the hills with their secret caves, and above it lie the cairns, marking the highest peaks and challenging the great winds to disturb them.

Building Aright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"EXCEPT the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it" (Psalms 127:1). This quotation has served as a motto to remind mankind that the Word of God, eternal Truth, alone can serve as the permanent basis of all true greatness, stability, and progress.

A house is ordinarily thought of as a dwelling place. Some ancestral homes have remained intact for centuries. But these, though firmly and well built, have needed constant attention to make good the ravages of storm and tempest, and the slower toll of time. Only one house abides forever, and that is the "building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," as Paul wrote (II Corinthians 5:1).

Obviously then, the house in which we truly dwell is the consciousness we habitually entertain of ourselves, of life, and of our environment. Our material dwelling, our house or home, may be spacious and imposing, or modest and small, but the home is truly beautiful and attractive, whether large or small, only if the lives and thoughts of its inmates are motivated, hallowed, and blessed by unselfed love, wisdom, and purity.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 2), "The real house in which 'we live, and move, and have our being' is Spirit, God, the eternal harmony of infinite Soul." Can it be then that the assurance of every man's spiritual success and blessedness, that his health, freedom, power, and happiness are to be found in the true consciousness of God, the one Mind?

The house which God builds is the consciousness, the thoughts and qualities, which originate in Him, and not in ourselves. Through meekness, love, and prayer, through a constant reaching out to God for all that we have and are, we learn the wisdom of seeking His guidance, with grateful assurance that we shall receive from Him all that it is our privilege and right to enjoy as the recipients of His ever-present love and care. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 206), "The real Christian Scientist is constantly accentuating harmony in word and deed, mentally and orally, perpetually repeating this diapason of heaven: 'Good is my God, and my God is good. Love is my God, and my God is Love.'"

* * *

Through daily and hourly consecration and prayer does one learn to silence self and to reflect in thought, motive, and desire this purity and harmony of the one Mind, and to follow consistently the admonition of Paul (Colossians 3:17), "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him." As Christ Jesus expressed only what he received from God, so must his followers do if they would be faithful disciples.

We shall be right builders, and we shall never be at a loss for the means wherewith to minister to him that is weary or in need of healing and comfort, if we build as Jesus built, on the rock, Christ. It is not magnificent cathedrals or luxurious homes that typify such building, but patience, purity, and meekness that wait for the full revelation of the house of Love's eternal building. These attain the spiritual dwelling place of the Most High of which Mrs. Eddy has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 244), "The 'secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

As to River Music

FROM THE first river that flowed out of the Garden of Eden, to the Mississippi and the Volga, the life of men has clustered about their great rivers. Economists tell us we loved rivers because they were an easy path to trade. But much more than trade has centered around them: men's dreams, their legends, poetry, novels, even religion, and their music. There are thousands of river folk songs and both serious and popular composers have added the symphony orchestra to the chorus of praise. . . .

In a preface to "The Moldau," Smetana indicates the scenes through which that great river passes in his native land. The Moldau is made, he tells us, from two streams, one cool and calm, the other warm and vivacious, that meet far away in the Bohemian forest. It courses through the woods which echo with hunters' horns, through groves where merry peasants dance and sing at a wedding feast; it rushes through tempestuous rapids, where at night-time the water sprites play in the foam, and finally it comes to the magnificent city of Prague, where it broadens in its march to the sea.

"The Moldau" belongs to a cycle of six symphonic poems entitled "My Fatherland" which closes, perhaps prophetically, with a description of a famous mountain where Czech heroes are reported to sleep, biding their time until they pour forth and rescue their country in time of direst need.

What the Moldau is to the Czechs, the Danube is to Austria. Strictly speaking, the "Blue Danube" waltz is not a symphonic work, yet the music is so great that the most famous conductors have not hesitated to put it on their programs. . . .

That waltz itself has created a legend. It doesn't matter if you've been to Vienna and seen that the Danube is really a sort of nondescript gray—it remains the beautiful blue Danube because of the genius of Johann Strauss.—From "Adventures in Symphonic Music," by EDWARD DOWNES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1944.)

Religion Which Also Is Demonstrable Science

The disclosure through Christian Science that God, the source of all being, can be accurately known, and that His nature and presence are everywhere as demonstrable as a fact in mathematics, is bringing profound satisfaction and great practical help to increasing multitudes throughout the world.

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*From Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 190.

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Reflection

Clearly,
I see reflected here
The sky, the tree,
In this still pond,
There is a tale
Too deep for telling—
Like the heart-sound
Of a prayer,
Or a mystery
Quite simply
Found.

JANET MCCORMICK-GOODHART

A Line Between Wit and Humor

I AM NOT SURE that I can draw an exact line between wit and humor. Perhaps the distinction is so subtle that only those persons can decide who have long white beards. But even an ignorant man, so long as he is clear of Bedlam, may have an opinion.

I am quite positive that of the two, humor is the more comfortable and more lively quality. Humorous persons, if their gift is genuine and not a mere shine upon the surface, are always agreeable companions and they sit through the evening best. They have pleasant mouths turned up at the corners. . . . But the mouth of a merely witty man is hard and sour until the moment of its discharge. Nor is the flash from a witty man always comforting, whereas a humorous man radiates a general pleasure and is like another candle in the room.

I admire wit, but I have no real liking for it. It has been too often employed against me, whereas humor is always an ally. It never points an impertinent finger into my defects. Humorous persons do not sit like explosives on a fuse. They are safe and easy comrades. But a wit's tongue is as sharp as a donkey driver's stick. I may gallop the faster for its prodding, yet the touch behind is too persuasive for any comfort.

Wit is a lean creature with sharp inquiring nose, whereas humor has a kindly eye and comfortable girth. Wit, if it be necessary, uses malice to score a point—like a cat it is quick to jump—but humor keeps the peace in an easy chair. Wit has a better voice in a solo, but humor comes into the chorus best. Wit is as sharp as a stroke of lightning, whereas humor is diffuse like sunlight. . . .

Certainly for the woods a humorous man is better company, for his humor in mischance comforts both him and you. A humorous man—and here lies the heart of the matter—a humorous man has the high gift of regarding an annoyance in the very stroke of it as another man shall regard it when the annoyance is long past. If a humorous person falls out of a canoe he knows the exquisite jest while his head is still bobbing in the cold water. A witty man, on the contrary, is sour until he is changed and dry; but in a week's time when company is about, he will make a comic story of it. . . .

Not long ago I saw Louis Jouvet of the French Company play Sir Andrew Ague-cheek. It was a most humorous performance of the part, and the reason is that the actor made no primary effort to be funny. It was the humanity of his playing, making his audience love him first of all, that provoked the comedy. His long thin legs were comical and so was his drawling talk, but the very heart and essence was this love he started in his audience. Poor fellow! how delightfully he smoothed the feathers in his hat! How he feared to fight the duel! It was easy to love such a dear silly human fellow. A mere witty player might have drawn as many laughs, but there would not have been the catching at the heart.—From "Chimney-Pot Papers," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1932.)

Island Currents

There are undercurrents of tides fringing the islands,
tides that wash the barriers, wash the reefs,
carrying the gulls' white feather, empty dome
of the sea-urchin to high island meadows.
Word goes forth by such mute, tangible signs
signaling where the gulls have flown, where the young
foregather, beaks close-thrust to rocks, huddled
against rude footsteps that would hunt them forth
into the open space of hardened day.
Such is the gossip of the island currents
electric with porpoise' leaping arc,
fin talk conversant with the tilted face
of the high moon; wing talk, stir of bayberries,
brush of dusty miller, and the sound
of water curled in shells: such undercurrents
traveling the island, purple reef to reef.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Unknown Is Never Missed

IT IS ONE of the pleasant features of life and human nature that we never miss anything that is unknown to us nor of which we have never heard. Many of us recall the time when there was no radio. Yet there was nothing missing; people did not feel then that they had been deprived of something they wanted. The same observation is true of motion pictures. Today there are millions of movie fans who were living before a picture ever appeared on the screen, and they did not miss the entertainment which now occupies so much of their attention. They passed their evenings in other ways.

The colonials did not miss our "modern conveniences," nor did they feel as uncomfortable in their living arrangements as we are inclined to think. In winter, Major Lawrence arose and dressed in a room that was icy cold. There was no steam heat; he had never heard of such a thing, so he did not feel deprived of it, and he was accustomed to cold weather. . . . If he started out on a trip to Boston he expected to be from four to six days on the road; that was all right, too, for it was in the nature of things. Most of the roads were bad, but they always had been and everybody was used to them. If he wanted a picture of a member of his family he hired an artist or painter to make it. That was expensive and inconvenient. A photograph, costing very little, would have been a better likeness, but the art of photography was not yet born, so it was not missed. The out-of-town news in the New York *Gazette* or the *Journal* was from three to twenty weeks old, depending on the distance it had to travel before it reached New York. But who had a right to complain? It took that long for the news letter to make the trip.

If one of our generation could be transported in time back to the middle of the eighteenth century he would find nothing above his comprehension in the prevailing mode of living. It would all be readily understandable, but he would probably find colonial life dull and in some ways foolish. —From "The Way Our People Lived—An Intimate American History," by W. E. WOODWARD. (New York: Dutton, 1944.)

ПРАВИЛЬНОЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

"Если Господь не созиждет дома, напрасно трудятся строющие его" (Псалтирь 126:1). Эта цитата служит девизом для напоминания человечеству, что только Слово Бога, вечная Истина, может служить постоянным основанием всякого истинного величия, устойчивости и прогресса.

Люди обыкновенно думают о доме как о жилище. В некоторых случаях жилища предков остались нетронутыми в течении веков. Однако эти жилища, несмотря на их прочную и хорошую постройку, нуждались в постоянном присмотре в смысле починок разрушений, причиняемых грозами и бурями, и более медленно наносимых течением времени. Только один дом пребывает во веки —"от Бога жилище на небесах, дом нерукотворенный, вечный", как писал Павел (II Посл. к Коринфянам 5:1).

И так, очевидно, что дом, в котором мы длительно пребываем, есть то сознание, коим мы обычно преисполнены относительно самих себя, жизни и нашего окружения. Наше материальное жилище, наш дом или очаг, может быть просторным и внушительным, или скромным и маленьким, но домашний очаг воистину прекрасен и привлекателен, будь он велик или мал, только тогда, когда жизнь и мысли его обитателей вызываются, освящаются и благословляются лишенной себялюбия любовью, мудростью и чистотой.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет в труде "Pulpit and Press" (стр. 2): "Истинный дом, в котором мы живем и движемся и существуем, есть Дух, Бог, вечная гармония бесконечной Души". Не значит ли это, что обеспечение духовного преуспеяния и благословенного состояния для каждого человека, что его здоровье, свобода, сила и счастье обретаются в истинном сознавании Бога, единого Разума?

Дом, который созидается Богом, есть сознание, мысли и свойства, кои берут свое начало в Нем, а не в нас самих. Путем смирения, любви и молитвы, путем постоянного обращения к Богу за всем, чем мы обладаем и за всем, что мы из себя представляем, мы научаемся мудрости прибегать к Его руководительству с благодарственной уверенностью, что мы получим от Него все то, чем мы можем пользоваться по праву и по положению, как предмет Его вседесущей любви и заботы. В книге "Miscellaneous Writings" Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет (стр. 206): "Истинный последователь Христианской Науки постоянно подчеркивает гармонию словом и делом, мысленно и вслух беспрестанно повторяя это небесное благозвучие: 'Добро— мой Бог, и мой Бог—добро. Любовь—мой Бог, и мой Бог—Любовь'".

Посредством ежедневного и ежечасного посвящения и молитвы человек научается тому как заставить молчать свое собственное я и отражать в мыслях, побуждениях и желаниях эту чистоту и гармонию единого Разума и как твердо следовать увещанию Павла (Посл. к Колоссянам 3:17): "И все, что вы делаете словом или делом, все делайте во имя Господа Иисуса Христа, благодаря чрез Него Бога и Отца". Как Христос Иисус выражал только то что он получил от Бога, так должны поступать и его последователи, если они хотят быть верными его учениками.

Мы будем хорошими строителями и мы никогда не будем в затруднении как найти средства чтобы помочь тому кто истомился, или нуждается в исцелении и поддержке, если будем строить как строил Иисус на камне, Христе. Не великолепные соборы и не роскошные дома выражают такое строительство, а терпение, чистота и смирение, которые оживляют полного откровения того жилища, которое навеки строится Любовью. Эти свойства достигают духовного жилища Всевышнего, о котором Мэри Бэкер Эдди писала в книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 244): "Кров, которым восхвалял Давид, есть несомненно духовное состояние человека в образе и подобии самого Бога, внутреннее святилище божественной Науки, в которое смертные не вступают без борьбы или острых переживаний, и в котором они сменяют все человеческое на божественное".

Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Tightrope Walker

Higher than sun-rim
the lady in bangled skirts
tilts her parasol.
Her slippered feet
make bird-quick backward
upon the rope,
and I—
standing on an apple box,
am pulled from earth.

ETHELFORD CARROLL

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

The Bears Who Were Locked Out

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

One evening the Bears came home from spending the day with friends, to find that they couldn't open the front door. Mr. Bear had lost the key.

"Maybe you left it under the mat?" suggested Aunt Lil.

But it wasn't under the mat.

"Could it be in the hollow apple tree?" asked Uncle Derek.

But it wasn't.

"Perhaps it's in your vest pocket."

That was Mother Bear's suggestion. But Father Bear had already turned every one of his pockets inside out, and though he found a lot of things he had forgotten about, the key wasn't among them.

It was getting dark, and the little bears looked worried.

"Since we can't get into the house," Grandfather Bear said suddenly, "we'll just have to camp outside the way our ancestors did. Derek, take those extra bean-poles and make some lean-tos, and you cubs, scatter around and find firewood."

It didn't take the family long to make several shelters of poles covered with branches, all opening on the fireplace which Father Bear made with boulders borrowed from the wall. Fortunately, the potatoes in the garden were big enough to be dug up, and they had a good supper of roasted potatoes and corn ears.

Tibby Wanted Butter

Only Tibby, the littlest bear, was heard to complain that she wanted butter and salt. Everyone turned on her indignantly.

"Not when you're camping!" they cried. "Camping's ever so much more fun than living in a house!"

They said that often in the next few days. And it was fun. But along about the second or third week a peculiar thing began to happen. Grandfather Bear was the first to disappear. He would be gone for a whole morning or afternoon, or even a whole night, and come back looking as though he had just had a good sleep and was maybe a little heavier around the waist line. Then Aunt Madge took to disappearing, and then Aunt Lil, and Uncle Derek, and next the cubs, who came back giggling.

Father and Mother Bear couldn't understand it. They patiently stirred the broth in the old gypsy pot out of which they had emptied the earth and nasturtiums. They brought dried ferns to make the beds in the lean-tos. They dug in the garden. And every now and then they hunted for the lost key. And all the time they kept saying to each other and to the rest of the family what fun camping was. But the leaves were falling. The winds were blowing. There was a smell of snow in the air.

At last Mother Bear said rather timidly, "What are we going to do when winter comes, Benjamin? We can't very well hibernate on the lawn. Won't we have to break open a cellar window and get into the house?"

"Never!" cried Father Bear. "That would be destructive. We'll stay right here until that key is found."

The Secret's Out

"I might as well admit," remarked Grandfather Bear, "there is a cellar window already broken at the back of the house. I broke it, and I've used it now and then when I felt like a good nap on a feather bed, or a plate of canned salmon."

"I've used it, too," said Aunt Madge.

"And I," "And I," "And I," said the rest.

"So that's where you've been disappearing to! I might have known!" cried Father Bear, rather indignantly. "You weren't really camping, after all."

Uncle Derek looked rather sheepish.

"All campers take vacations from camping when they have a chance, Benjamin."

But Father Bear was determined.

"I shall follow out our original plan," he declared. "I will not break into my own house by the cellar window."

"But the winter?" sighed Mother Bear.

"The key will turn up," Father Bear told her grandly.

Perhaps the wind heard Father Bear and admired him. Perhaps it was just a coincidence. But, at that very moment, a gust blew down an old nest right at Father Bear's feet from a branch of the apple tree overhead.

Father Bear, who was very fond of birds, leaned over to pick the nest up, and there hanging from a generous length of string which had been woven into the nest was a key. They all knew what key!

"It must have dropped out of my pocket and a robin took it for the sake of the string," Father Bear exclaimed. "Well, come on, everyone! I guess it's time to stop camping."

And it was. For just as Tibby crossed the threshold, youngest and last of the bears to enter, the first snow began to fall.

(Read about "Pug's Sleepy Family" next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandfather Bear had crept into the house for long naps—A drawing by Maurice Day

Welcome to Jack Horner's Party

Today we are sending books to five girls and boys whose drawings succeeded in plucking plums from Jack Horner's Party in October. They are: Nancy Lou Warren, 4, Arkansas City, Kansas; Barbara Bates, 6, Chicago, Ill.; Donald Bates, 8, Chicago, Ill.; Marshall McNutt, 9, of Emporia, Kans.; and Charlotte Sawyer, 11, Saugus, Mich. We are sorry we haven't space to publish the illustrations.

Books have also been sent to the following girls for the excellent stories they have sent in in October. Their manuscripts are published today. They are: Jeanne Modica, 6, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Nancy Joy Schulz, 8, Strathroy Prairie, Australia.

Jack Horner has enjoyed the lovely party pictures all of you girls and boys have sent in each month, but pictures take up a great deal of room. We shall not have space to print them as long as the "page" For Children is so small. We shall, however, continue to have a Party on this page every month, and invite you to send in your very best stories. Do not send stories that are copied from someone else's work. Be sure they are your own.

Children who send the best stories each month will be sent a lovely new book. Be sure to get Mother or Dad, or some other grownup to sign your stories and tell us your age, and whether the paper is your own unaided, original work.

Pepper, the Duck

Pepper, the duck, was so very lazy, all he could do was to say, "Quack, quack," all day long. None of the other ducks liked him very well, and his mother wasn't proud of him either. He never said good things about the other ducks. He always felt himself better than they, as animals or people do when they are the way Pepper, the Duck, was.

Once when he was alone and a beautiful white swan came along, she asked him to come to her home. When he got there, all of the swans there laughed at him. He didn't like that, so he went right out without even saying "Good-bye."

The next morning on his own accord he hung up his clothes, went down to breakfast all nice and sweet. His mother was so surprised she almost fainted, and his brothers and sisters were as astonished! Well, he went out and asked the other ducks if he couldn't play with them. Of course they said yes.

When those ducks that night told their mothers and fathers about it, they couldn't believe it. But the next day they had proof that it wasn't just a joke. Pepper did the same thing again, and again, and forevermore. And why Pepper changed, they will never know.

Jeanne Modica, 6
Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

Bullyfrog's Sunshine Home

When Bullyfrog was a baby frog he loved to splash his small legs in the water and eat grubs that crawled down the bank. Climbing the bank and falling into the water with a huge splash was lots better!

One day he was sunning himself gaily on a rock in the stream where he lived, when a gauzy, silver-winged creature whizzed past. Another and another, and then a flock of them flew by. How pretty they were. If only he had bright, sparkling wings like that, or a shining red body, and bright, sparkling red eyes. But he was a bright green Bullyfrog, so he decided he would be a charming frog when he grew up.

What a nice smell came from the table! He knew Mother Frog had his breakfast ready, so he swam to the table. Mother Frog cried, "Well, my dear little tadpole, you are a big green frog," and Bullyfrog shivered with delight. As he ate his food he discovered he had no tail, but instead, two green hind legs.

The next morning Bullyfrog said, "I am going to find a home for myself today, Mother." So off he went down the stream. He found a beautiful corner of coral, soft white sand, seaflowers, and pretty white flowers. It was a lovely corner for a happy bullfrog. He carefully put a card in front of his home reading: "Mr. Bullyfrog, Sunshine Home."

Bullyfrog, who loved all pretty things, flowers, birds, gauzy-winged dragonflies, and bright colored coral, as well as big silver salmon, invited them all to come in to have lunch with him. He played about the stream, visited his friends, and had work, of course, in joining seaweed together to make chairs to decorate his lovely home.

Bullyfrog is a fat frog, and he has a dear little wife, and his two tadpole babies still have their dainty tails and front paws of delicate gray.

Nancy Joy Schultz (8)
Queensland, Australia

Puzzle Fun

Animal Hunt

In each of the following sentences an animal is hiding. See if you can find all of them.

1. Jack was the prize bragger of them all.
2. To hear him talk he was the expert and we were all amateurs.
3. This was foolish, for the job is one anybody could do.
4. At last the man with the badge rebuffed him.
5. And it would be a very good idea to boast only when quite alone.
6. He said he came late and so had no time to procure any.
7. We found the fog such a moist one that we all got quite damp.
8. So on quitting we were allowed to go at once and take a hot shower.

(Watch for the answers next week)

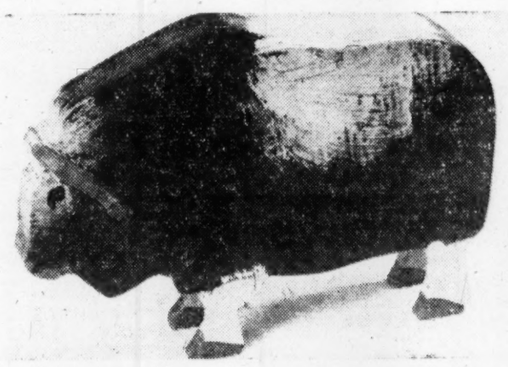
The Magical Cat

In the wonderful city
Of Whiffity-Pew
There's a magical cat
With a silvery mew
Who drops silver coins
As she goes up and down
Mewing her way through
The streets of the town.

The children of Pew run
To follow the cat
And gather the coins in
A magical hat
That never is empty of
Coins that are handy
To take to the store when
They want to buy candy.

Now, if you believe in
The magic of hats,
And if you believe there
Are magical cats,
I know you will say there's
A Whiffity-Pew
And a magical cat with
A silvery mew.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL



Do You Know the Musk Ox?

Here Come the Animals—5

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

A curious animal which we very seldom see is the musk ox. It lives on the frozen plains of the North in small herds, never leaving the Arctic circle even in the summer. Underneath the snow are grasses and plants which serve as his food. Sturdily built and thick set, he is not very different from the small buffalo: the likeness is furthered by the fact that he is covered with a coat of long shaggy, brown hair. His feet and legs are greyish white, and the hair on his back is a slightly lighter brown than that on the sides. Despite his very short legs, he is quite a good runner.

You can easily make this toy of wood. Transfer the pattern of the head and body to one-half inch wood, which should be smooth and fairly free from knots. The notch in the head for the horns may have to be tapered somewhat in assembling the toy. Sandpaper the rough edges.

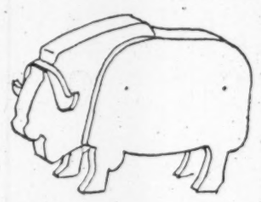
One-quarter inch wood is used for the sides and legs of the musk ox. If you want to cut out the two sides at one operation, nail two of the one-quarter inch pieces of wood together after tracing the pattern on one of them. Use one-quarter inch wood, too, for the horns, cut in one piece.

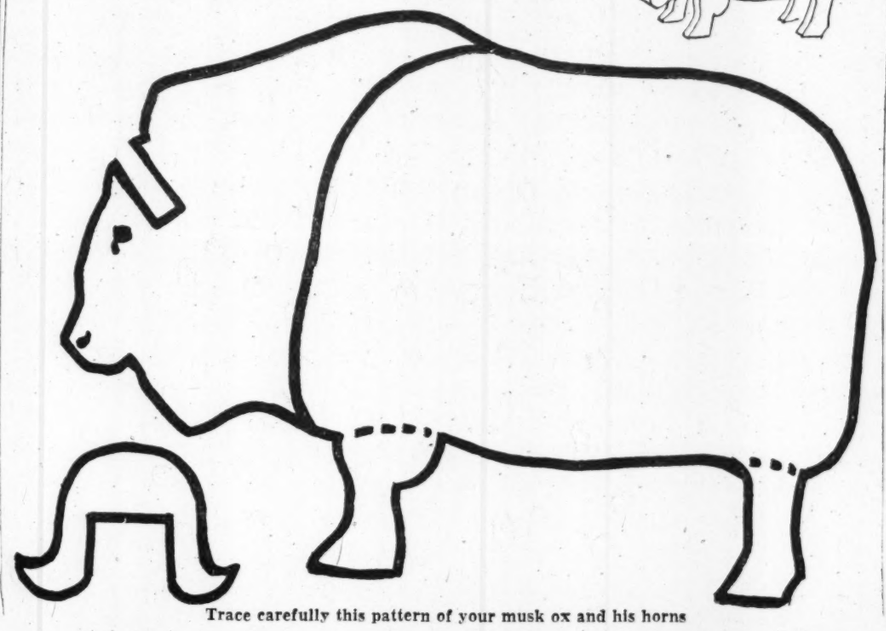
Glue the three major pieces of the musk ox, placing the one-half inch piece, forming the head and body, in the center. Nail with small brads for extra firmness. Glue and nail the horns in place.

Sandpaper the entire toy before applying shellac. Paint with oils in a dark-reddish cocoa brown. The eyes and nostrils are black; the legs white; and light streaks across the head and saddle are easily added in greyish white. If you use water colors, add the shellac last to protect the toy.

This is the fifth toy in our Arctic series group. Next week we shall begin the Asiatic group. We hope that all of you girls and boys have been enjoying making these toys, and that you will add the curious musk ox to the parade of toy polar bears, the walrus, Eskimo dogs, and seals. Those of you who have made several different sizes of each animal must be proud of your toys. Be sure to write and tell us how you enjoy them.

(The camel with two humps will appear next week. Watch for the pattern and instructions for making this interesting toy.)





Trace carefully this pattern of your musk ox and his horns

Phone Strike In Ohio Moves To War Areas

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20 (AP)—A telephone operators' strike which spread to 26 Ohio towns in three days will be extended, a union spokesman said, to cities in the northeastern industrial section of the State today or tomorrow.

Earl Culp, editor of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers Bulletin, said he expected operators, maintenance men and other workers to join the walkout by tomorrow in Akron, Canton, and other northeastern Ohio centers.

He estimated 4,000 operators were on strike throughout the State, 1,300 of them in Cleveland. He said an additional 600 office workers were idle and that at least 1,200 other Ohio Bell Telephone Company employees had walked out in the northeastern third of the State. The number of workers, other than operators, participating in the strike in the Independent Union's Southwestern Ohio Council was not available.

The strike began Nov. 17 in Dayton where the union announced the walkout was in protest against payment of expenses averaging $18.25 weekly, in addition to salary, for personnel brought in by the company from out of town. "Sympathy" strikes spread rapidly and workers in the steel-making center of Youngstown went out yesterday.

Warren Gives Views

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren said that if the Federal Government determined military necessity no longer required the exclusion of Japanese from California the State Government would give "full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights."

Elevated

Wide World

Warren G. Magnuson

Representative from Washington, who was elected to the United States Senate Nov. 7. Mr. Magnuson, a Democrat, defeated Republican Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma, whose picture The Christian Science Monitor published with the erroneous information that he had been elected.

Legion Takes Stand

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The American Legion National Executive Committee adopted yesterday a resolution urging congressional legislation to deter return of Japanese, foreign or American born, to West Coast areas until after the war.

The resolution also called for transfer of control over all Japanese in the United States from civilian authority to the Army.

Nisei Placed In All States Except One

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast have been relocated in all states except South Carolina, the War Relocation Authority reported today.

A summary of the distribution of 29,740 civilian evacuees as of Nov. 15 shows that each of 11 states has absorbed more than 5,000 persons. Two thirds of those relocated are American citizens.

Illinois, with 8,085 evacuees, tops the list. Chicago alone has 6,593.

The number of relocated persons for each of the next 10 states, and the locality with the greatest number:

Colorado 3,352 and Denver 1,516, Ohio 2,599 and Cleveland 1,641, Utah 2,146 and Salt Lake City 878, Michigan 2,121 and Detroit 940, Idaho 1,639 and Caldwell 200, Minnesota 1,396 and Minneapolis 876, New York 1,289 and New York City 1,051, Washington 914 and Spokane 602, Missouri 650 and St. Louis 231, New Jersey 555 and Bridgeton 443.

States near the 500 mark are Oregon 498, Nebraska 494, Wisconsin 477 and Montana 468.

While no evacuees were reported located in South Carolina, the agency said Japanese-Americans are known to be living there. They were not, however, living on the West Coast of exclusion and consequently were not subject to the evacuation and relocation program.

All told, evacuees have been resettled in 267 cities and towns, as well as rural and semirural areas.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Church Edifice, 616 Main Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
St. Catharines: Lincoln Theater, St. Paul Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Toronto (Third Church): Massey Hall, 178 Victoria Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

United States

Arkansas

Little Rock: Robinson Memorial Auditorium 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Burbank: Church Edifice, 300 East San Jose Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Canoga Park (auspices Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Women's Club, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Florence: Church Edifice, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, Los Angeles County, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Salinas: Woman's Club, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Santa Maria: Veterans Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Taft: Church Edifice, 615 Kern Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30. Radiocast Station KMYR, 1340 kilocycles.
La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Connecticut

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 341 Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Greenwich: Church Edifice, 11 Park Place, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28.
Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Rome: DeSoto Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7201 North Ashland, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Quincy: High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Maine Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Indiana

Indianapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, 2011 North Meridian Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior-Senior High School Auditorium, 200 South Second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Concordia: First Christian Church, Sixth and Cedar Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Independence: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Manhattan: Harris Memorial Temple, Sixth and Poyntz Avenue, 4 p. m., Dec. 1.
Neodesha: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Topeka: Topeka High School Auditorium, Ninth and Polk Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Church Edifice, Third Street and Ormsby Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Louisiana

Alexandria: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Church Edifice, Liberty Heights Avenue and Dennlyn Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

Michigan

Dearborn: Ford[illegible] High School Auditorium, Ford[illegible] near Schaefer Road, 4 p. m. N[illegible]
Detroit (F[illegible]: Church Edifice, Cass and [illegible] Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

[illegible]sota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue E and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Missouri

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdock, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Weeping Water: Fair Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

New Jersey

Newark (First Church): Auditorium of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 30.
Plainfield: Auditorium, Hubbard School, 661 West Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 28.
West New York: Memorial High School, Park Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

New Mexico

Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Santa Fe: Library Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 281 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Buffalo (auspices Fourth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 220 North Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
Freeport: Church Edifice, Merrick Road and Elm Place, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 30.
Schenectady: First Methodist Church, State and Lafayette Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 12 m., Nov. 28.

Oklahoma

Alva: Ritz Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Muskogee: Church Edifice, Seventh and Court Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Oklahoma City: Capitol Hill Senior High School Auditorium, Thirty-sixth and South Walker, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Sapulpa: Sapulpa High School, East Dewey, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Stroud: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket: East Senior High School, 160 Exchange Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Texas

Big Spring: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Fort Worth (First Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, Holman and San Jacinto Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Port Arthur: Department Club, 1924 Lakeshore, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Victoria: Armory Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Washington

Edmonds: Edmonds High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: Central Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28.
Fairmont: Fairmont Hotel Assembly Room, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Parkersburg: Banquet Hall, Chancellor Hotel, Market and Seventh Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Joint program): Milwaukee Auditorium, 500 West Kilbourn Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WNEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 3, 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1260kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 24.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Dec. 17.

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and
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Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Shelby, Miss., Rural Route No. 6, Hattiesburg
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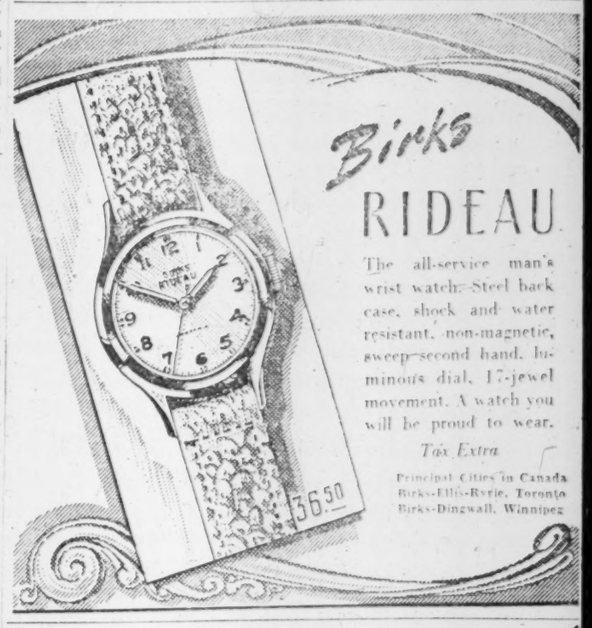

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Judge's Election Cost Barred As U. S. Income-Tax Deduction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused 5-4 today to permit a county court judge to deduct election campaign costs on his Federal income-tax return.

"It is for Congress to determine the relation of campaign expenditures to tax deductions by candidates for public office, under such circumstances and within such limits as commend themselves to its judgment," the majority said in a decision by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black wrote a dissenting opinion in which Associate Justices Stanley Reed, William O. Douglas, and Frank Murphy concurred.

Michael F. McLonald of Ashley, Pa., sought to deduct $13,107 for expenses in his campaign for election as Common Pleas Judge of Luzerne County. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue disallowed the deduction and was upheld by the Third Federal Circuit Court.

Appointed in 1938 to fill in unexpired term of 13 months, Mr. McDonald sought a 10year term on the same bench, at an annual salary of $12,000.

Majority Opinion

Mr. Justice Frankfurter held "it is not for this court to initiate policies as to the deduction of campaign expenses." He added:

"The relation between money and politics generally—and more particularly the cost of campaigns and contributions by prospective officeholders, especially judges—involves issues of far-reaching importance to a democracy and is beset with legislative difficulties that even judges can appreciate. But these difficulties can neither be met or avoided by spurious interpretation of tax provisions dealing with allowable deductions."

Mr. Justice Black's dissenting opinion said: "State officials all over this nation have been subject to Federal income taxes since 1939. When they run for office they must necessarily spend some money to advertise their campaigns. . . . So long as campaign expenses spent by candidates are legitimate, ordinary, and necessary, I am unwilling to assume that Congress intended . . . to discriminate against the thousands of state officials subject to Federal income taxes. The language Congress used literally protects petitioner's right to a deduction. Nothing in the legislative history indicates an intent to deny it."

Other Decisions

Among other actions today, the court:

Ruled 7-2 in a decision by Associate Justice Owen V. Roberts that Oklahoma's community property law does not permit a man and wife to divide equally their total income in computing Federal income taxes.

Agreed to consider constitutionality of an Alabama law prohibiting labor unions from collecting money "as a condition for the privilege to work."

The American Federation of Labor was among those asking a Supreme Court study of the act.

Refused to review a complaint that women were not permitted to take part in a murder trial which resulted in conviction of a Georgia man.

Refused to consider constitutionality of Arkansas laws creating a Labor Department and Employment Security Division in the Department.

Refused to review validity of an indictment charging the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company with violations of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The company was indicted in the Federal District Court in Kansas.

Refused to review the "Lower 13" murder case, in which the wife of a Navy ensign was killed in a Pullman car. The review was asked by a Negro train cook, Robert E. Lee Foulkes, who has been sentenced to capital punishment in Oregon's lethal chamber in the killing in January, 1943, of Mrs. Martha Virginia James. Her husband, Richard F. James, was killed recently in the crash of a Navy plane near Pasco, Wash.

Bird Feathers Seen In Propeller Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the development of the slow-motion camera and its use in the study of birds has opened new fields in aerodynamics was a point stressed in a recent illustrated lecture here before the Royal Canadian Institute by John B. Storer, Boston. He used pictures of the Roseate Spoonbill to show how the pressure of the air twisted the primary feathers until they were almost at right angles to the rest of the wing, and thus became propeller blades driving the wing forward and pulling the bird after it.

The pictures shown by Mr. Storer included those of the beautiful Snowy Egret, and the larger American Egret, whose plumes once were judged by the hunter to be worth twice their weight in gold; the Snowy Egrets "changing guard," with one arriving with food for the nestlings while the other took over; a Mallard sliding along an icy ledge bordering on a lake; an Osprey catching fish, striking the water feet first, while a Wood Ibis balancing at the end of a slim stick was a marvel of poise. A shot of three pelicans slowly opening their "gloved" beaks to catch a tossed fish-ball amused ball fans.

War Research May Find New Place in Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt proposed today continuation of wartime scientific research into the postwar world to improve national health, stimulate employment, and better national living standards.

Mr. Roosevelt's views were expressed in a letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which has co-ordinated scientific knowledge and applied it to important wartime technical problems.

While this work has been conducted in "utmost secrecy," the President said, battlefront communiqués attest its results and there is "no reason why the lessons to be found in this experiment cannot be profitably employed in times of peace."

Mr. Roosevelt asked Dr. Bush to submit recommendations on these four points:

What can be done, consistent with military security and with approval of military authorities, to give the world as soon as possible the scientific contributions made to the war effort.

With particular respect to combatting disease, what can be done now to organize for the future the work which has been done in medicine and related sciences.

What can the Government do to aid public and private research activities.

What can be done to establish an effective program for discovering and developing scientific talent in American youth to assure progress on a level comparable to that during the war.

"New frontiers of the mind are before us," Mr. Roosevelt said, "and if they are pioneered with the same vision, boldness and drive with which we have waged this war we can create a fuller and more fruitful employment and a fuller and more fruitful life."

Oxygen Cans Defy Cannon Fire

Stainless-Steel Cylinders Protect Vital Oxygen

The stainless-steel oxygen cylinders hanging like giant steel balloons from the mass-production assembly line at the Firestone Steel Products Company are the first developed which will withstand cannon fire without exploding. The man in the foreground stacks the type of cylinders used on the B-29 Superfortress, while the other worker is checking for craftsmanship.

Garments Shipped to Europe By Red Cross Top 20,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—More than 20,000,000 garments made by American Red Cross Chapters all over the country have already been sent abroad for distribution to civilians, Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross, announced today.

Another 8,000,000 garments have been stockpiled and an intensified production program will get under way as soon as the material can be distributed.

Nearly 7,000,000 garments have been shipped to Great Britain during and since the heavy bombing of that country, and a substantial reserve established there made it possible to provide immediate assistance for victims of robot bombing. This reserve also provided garments for rapid distribution in Liberated France, Belgium, and Holland.

Approximately 4,000,000 garments have been sent to the Soviet Union, 2,500,000 to Italy, and over 5,000,000 to France, the greater part of which is still en route, Mr. O'Connor said. Under special arrangement with the blockading authorities, more than 500,000 garments for children were sent to Greece before its liberation, and recently some 400,000 garments remaining on hand in the Middle East, after distributions to Polish and Greek refugees there, were made available for distribution in Greece.

Among other countries which during the past five years have received American Red Cross clothing are Finland, Iceland, Poland, and North Africa. At the request of the Navy Department, Red Cross garments also are being distributed in Guam, Saipan, and Tinian. Reserves for distribution in liberated areas of the Philippines are en route.

Bolivia Says Revolt Is Crushed But Remains in State of Siege

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 20 (AP)—The 11-month-old government of President Villarroel announced today it had put down a revolt led by sympathizers of Former President Peñaranda, but official statements indicated some resistance continued.

A communiqué said the outbreak was limited to Oruro, Bolivia's third city and second largest mining center.

Although declaring it was in control of the situation, the Villarroel Government said last night that troops previously ordered out would proceed to the city to maintain order.

A state of siege remained in force throughout the country.

A propaganda agency communiqué named two army officers, Gen. Ovidio Quiroga and Col. Meliton Brito, as leaders of the plot and said they had fled with government forces in pursuit. The communiqué said a group of rebellious troops had surrendered.

President Villarroel came into power last Dec. 20 in a revolution that ousted President Peñaranda. The latter since then has been in exile in Peru.

President Villarroel, saying reactionary elements were trying to disturb public order, issued the following decree, in agreement with the Council of Ministers:

"A state of seige is declared in all the territory of the Republic."

The decree, which gives the Government ample faculties to cope with any developments, was signed by all the ministers in accordance with constitutional regulations.

In La Paz last night there was great agitation in the vicinity of the plaza in the center of the city.

The chiefs of the MNR, or Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, which has control of the Government, came to the residence of President Villarroel to pledge their co-operation.

The President broadcast to the nation, stating that the revolt at Oruro had succeeded in deposing departmental authorities and organizing a junta "that has the pretension of governing."

He said:

"Reactionary elements of the fallen regime plotted a counter-revolutionary plan in order to restore in the Government the traditional parties overthrown by the people's revolution of Dec. 20 because the people thought the Peñaranda policy was not convenient for the country and especially for the working classes."

Door Is Held Open to C.I.O. By A. F. of L. in Council Report

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20 (AP)—American Federation of Labor delegates, claiming representation of 6,818,400 American workers, met in annual convention here today, their postwar policies and aims already announced in an executive council report and in a week of pre-convention departmental sessions.

Other speakers included A. F. of L. President, William Green, Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Service forces, and Louisiana Gov. James H. Davis.

The Executive Council in its annual report, released this morning, held the door open for C. I. O. affiliates to return to the A. F. of L., and, while denouncing C. I. O. leaders and what it termed their "raiding policy," expressed hope that the two labor groups might not enter the postwar period "divided, disunited and fighting each other."

Concerning A. F. of L. general policy, the Council advocated higher wages, better medical care and better housing for American workers, and a lasting peace to "rest on social justice and to include all people."

Of more specific aims, Mr. Green, in a pre-convention press conference, said one postwar project would be to raise $1,000,000 to "put free, democratic trade unions back on their feet," in the nations liberated by the Allies.

He predicted "a certain amount of unemployment in reconversion," but expressed the belief that labor might hold the number of jobless to a minimum during the "readjustment period" following the war by:

1. An immediate survey to ascertain ways of beginning civilian production as soon as possible, and

2. Development of a systematic plan to dispose of surplus war materials so that they can be absorbed without interfering with the nation's economy.

P.A.C. Slated to Push Gains Of Labor in 1946 Elections

Continued from Page 1

"no real effort has been made to streamline procedure."

National Labor Relations Board: Bitter attack leveled at board member Gerard Reilly, accused of "determined design to defeat the effort of C. I. O. unions."

Social Security: Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill indorsed with emphasis on health insurance.

Postwar Problems: Tax program outlined which would reduce burden on lower-income groups. Maintain it on corporations. New planning agency advocated for reconversion; support pledged to Federal anti-inflation controls.

Mr. Murray's 50,000-word omnibus report also advocated poll tax repeal, warned labor against anti-Negro discrimination, and opposed the so-called "equal-rights" amendment.

In effect, Mr. Murray's report sets up C. I. O.'s legislative goals, which P. A. C. will be expected to fight for, both in Washington and before the electorate.

Vote of Confidence

Last week the Executive Board of the C. I. O., at an advance meeting here, gave the new political adjunct under Sidney Hillman a strong vote of confidence, but deferred the question of continuance to the action of the full membership.

Every indication, however, points to continuation. Flushed with triumph in a score of individual election battles, and particularly pleased at the way workers were registered and summoned to the polls in the big industrial centers of the country, the membership of the C. I. O. is absorbed in the new political machinery which it has organized.

In his annual report, Mr. Murray emphasized that the P. A. C. did not spring up overnight.

It was an outgrowth, he said, "of the setbacks that labor and the progressive cause received in the 1942 congressional election" when, "due to an extremely low vote—the total was only 28,000,000 of some 80,000,000 of voting age—a number of reactionary enemies of both labor and of the program of the commander in chief came to power."

P. A. C. Goals Identified

Mr. Murray thus identified the work of the P. A. C. both with the goals sought by labor and with the international program of President Roosevelt, particularly to oppose congressional isolationism.

The P. A. C. was first set up July, 1943, he recalled, and was ratified at the C. I. O. annual convention at Philadelphia a year ago.

In large part the question to be decided at this new convention of representatives of 5,000,000 industrial workers, as observers see it, is what to do next, and how far American organized labor, which heretofore has avoided direct participation on one side or another in politics, following the traditional policy established by Samuel Gompers of rewarding friends and punishing enemies, will now set up permanent political machinery.

Mr. Murray's comment was read carefully with an eye on future plans. He emphasized the effort of the C. I. O.-P. A. C. to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor, railway brotherhoods, and other progressive elements. He argued that "the campaign (1944) was conducted by P. A. C. on a nonpartisan level throughout," and that candidates "of both major parties" had been indorsed and supported. Like other representatives of the C. I. O., Mr. Murray challenged anyone to show a case in which a union member had been "coerced" to support or contribute to the P. A. C.

In Mr. Murray's rather guarded words were disclosed a clear determination to continue in politics on a larger scale than any other group of American trade unionists so far has succeeded in doing.

"The lesson of the need for united, nonpartisan and organized political activity by all the people," he declared, "has been driven home."

Wages, working and living conditions, security and human welfare "are political questions," he declared.

Coupled with these, Mr. Murray placed international objectives, particularly the determination to support President Roosevelt's goal of a world-security organization and to head off "a new period of isolationism and imperialism."

Another point which Mr. Murray seemed to be emphasizing was that C. I. O.-P. A. C. is not affiliated with either of the old parties, but at the same time is not "a third party." Mr. Murray recalled and repudiated the charge that P. A. C. was "plotting to seize the Democratic Party." But it is this independent, and uncertain, role of the new P. A. C. which is the major enigma of the new organization. This week's C. I. O. convention may indicate its future.

Vinson Hints Living-Cost Cut, Not Break in Wage Formula

Continued from Page 1

the Office of Civilian Requirements which has been tackling the problem piecemeal over a period of a year.

Clothing manufacturers early in the war slipped out from under price ceilings and the Government was late, according to the admission of OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and others, in plugging the loopholes. As a result, low-cost clothing has disappeared from many store shelves, driving consumers into higher-priced fields. Quality deterioration also has taken its toll on the family pocketbook.

B. L. S. Figures Backed

The Davis report, on which such outstanding statisticians as Dr. Wesley Mitchell, Dr. Simon N. Kuznets, and Dr. Margaret C. Reid worked, largely upheld the hand of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index which labor groups have been attacking as inaccurate.

The B. L. S. index showed that living costs in September were 23.4 per cent higher than in January, 1941. The Davis report said they were 29 or 30 per cent higher. The 3 to 4.5 points were added to cover hidden factors not measurable under the B. L. S. statistical-collection system.

Labor organizations and members of the National War Labor Board had declared that the cost of living had gone up 43.5 per cent in the same period.

Accurate statistics are important, because a large rise in the cost of living would give weight to labor's demand for wage rises which, in turn, would weaken President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order against inflation.

Wage increases today are governed by the "Little Steel" formula which permits increases of 15 per cent above an industry's wage level on Jan. 1, 1941, to cover the rise in the cost of living.

Year-Old Attack

For more than a year now, labor has been trying to break through this formula, attacking the B. L. S., index used by the National War Labor Board, as inaccurate. At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, a five-man committee to investigate accuracy of the index and of labor's claims was appointed a year ago. Members were Mr. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board; George Meany and R. J. Thomas, representing labor, and Horace B. Horton and George Batt, representing industry. The industry members concurred in the main with Mr. Davis' report, but the labor members did not.

Commenting on the Davis report, Economic Stabilizer Vinson hinted that the hold-the-line order will stand. "Naturally," said Mr. Vinson, "I am gratified at this confirmation of the general belief that a good job has been done in stabilizing wartime prices and living costs.

"We cannot afford to relax our efforts. So long as the war absorbs half of our national production, we must hold prices at their present level in order to preserve the purchasing power of the worker's pay envelope. Wherever our present price and production controls are too lax—as in the case of textiles and clothing—we must tighten them."

Mr. Vinson said he was "frankly disturbed to note that, after a year of complete stability, the cost of living has risen slightly but perceptibly during the past six months.

"This," he declared, "must stop. The Price Administrator and I will use special vigilance to this end."

Mr. Vinson pointed to the close tie-up between a wage wise policy and postwar production, declaring "We must put consumer goods from our reconverted industries on the market at prices low enough to provide mass markets and full employment."

In defining "full employment," he used the figure of 60,000,000 jobs that is rapidly becoming a postwar watchword in Washington.

President Roosevelt is not expected to make a decision on the wage question until after the NWLB makes reports on steel and other major wage cases before it.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Hershey	7	5	1	15	46	31
Buffalo	6	5	2	14	33	33
Providence	2	6	2	6	30	42
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	8	6	1	17	51	49
Indianapolis	6	4	5	17	38	29
Cleveland	5	6	1	11	31	40
St. Louis	2	4	2	6	20	25

Results Nov. 18

Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 1.
Indianapolis 3, Hershey 0.

Results Nov. 19

Indianapolis 1, Buffalo 1.
Hershey 6, Providence 3.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Brooklyn, Brooklyn Wanderers 2, Brookhattan 2 (tie).

At New York, New York American 5, Brooklyn Hispano 3.

At Philadelphia, Philadelphia Nationals 4, Kearny Scots 1.

At Kearny, N. J., Kearny Celtics 3, Baltimore S. C. 1.

At Baltimore, Americans 2, Philadelphia Americans 1.

Washington Waits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The State Department and the Bolivian Embassy here awaited official dispatches from La Paz before evaluating the frustrated Bolivian revolution.

No official cables have yet been received. However, newly arrived Bolivian Ambassador Victor Andrade said that he was not greatly surprised at word of the uprising because he knew that opposition to the Government had been active for some time.

So far as he knew, Señor Andrade said, Former Bolivian President Peñaranda is still in exile in Arequipa, Peru. He added he did not know whether or not Señor Peñaranda had any connection with the attempted revolt.

Ecuador Uneasy

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 19 (AP)—A Government announcement said last night that arrests among persons with "apparently subversive aims" have been made in Guayaquil, Quito and Cuenca.

Sports News

Packers Back Into Western Division Flag

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Philadelphia	5	0	2	209	90
Washington	5	1	1	142	126
New York	5	1	1	152	62
Boston	2	6	0	68	181
Brooklyn	0	8	0	69	125
Western Division					
Green Bay	7	2	0	203	121
Chicago Bears	4	3	1	181	138
Detroit	4	3	1	132	130
Cleveland	4	4	0	161	172
Card-Pitt	0	8	0	81	244

Results Nov. 19

Philadelphia 37, Washington 7.
New York 24, Green Bay 0.
Cleveland 33, Card Pitt 6.
Detroit 41, Chicago Bears 21.
Boston 13, Brooklyn 6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The western division of the National Football League sat back and waited today—its championship argument all settled—but in the eastern end of the circuit there still were problems that may not be solved until the final curtain is drawn on the schedule Dec. 10.

The Green Bay Packers "backed" their way into their first western division title since 1939 yesterday. They dropped a 24-0 decision to New York, but at the same time the Chicago Bears, the only team that had a possible chance of overhauling them, fell before Detroit, and Frankie Sinkwich, 41-21.

The Packers have but one more game to play, against the hapless Card-Pitt combination here next Sunday. But even should the inter-city combine turn in an upset, Green Bay still would be western division titlist. Detroit saw to that with its upset of the Bears.

But while the western division has its title settled, Philadelphia, now in first place, still had a lot of protecting to do before it could claim the eastern division crown. The Eagles dumped previously unbeaten Washington Redskins, 37-7, yesterday. Still unbeaten but tied twice, the Eagles have the Chicago Bears, Brooklyn, and Cleveland to meet on successive Sundays before their season is complete.

New York's victory over Green Bay was one of the biggest upsets of the National League season. The Giants, putting on a great defensive display, scored in every period to hand the Packers their second shutout of the season. Len Younce, veteran guard, was a powerhouse in the line as the once-beaten New York team battered the Green Bay line and bottled up the veteran Don Hutson. Ken Strong, who booted three points after touchdowns, scored a field goal in the third quarter from the eight-yard line.

The Chicago Bears, who settled for a 21-21 tie with Detroit Oct. 22, and with Ensign Sid Luckman back to do the passing, couldn't match the running and aerial attack Frankie Sinkwich hurled at them. Detroit took a 14-0 lead in the second period on Sinkwich's touchdown tosses, and although the Bears tied it for a few minutes, they never were in the game after the intermission.

In the Philadelphia-Washington game the Eagles started slowly and the score was knotted, 7-7, at the end of the first quarter. Philadelphia added 13 more in the second period to assure a safe lead as their defense tightened to hold the Redskins scoreless the rest of the way. They picked up 17 points in the last half to win 37-7.

The Chicago-Cardinal-Pittsburgh Steeler combined team dropped its eighth straight league game to Cleveland, 33-6, and the Boston Yanks handed Brooklyn its eighth loss, 13-6, in other league games.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 18

East

Brown 12, Columbia 0.
N. Y. U. 13, Brooklyn College 7.
Army 62, Penn 7.
Cornell 14, Dartmouth 13.
Harvard 12, Tufts 6.
Lafayette 64, Lehigh 0.
Navy 39, Purdue 0.
Navy Pilebs 58 Richmond A. A. B 0.
Penn State 34, Maryland 19.
Rutgers 13, Rutgers A. S. T. P. 12.
Scranton 32, Bloomsburg Navy 6.
Swarthmore 3, Princeton 0
Syracuse 43, Colgate 18.
Yale 13, North Carolina 6.

West

DePauw 13, Miami (Ohio) 7.
Great Lakes 32, Marquette 0.
Indiana 47, Pittsburgh 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight 51, Missouri 7.
Iowa State 9, Drake 0.
Michigan 14, Wisconsin 0
Indiana State 21, George Field (Ill.) 0.
Minnesota 46, Iowa 0.
Notre Dame 21, Northwestern 0.
Oberlin 26, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Ohio State 26, Illinois 12.
Oklahoma 20, Kansas 0.
Olathe N. A. S 0, Kansas State 0.
Otterbein 7, Capitol 0.
Wilberforce 25, West Va. State 12.

South

Alabama 19, Miss. State 0.
Camp Peary 19, No. Car. Pre-Flight 7.
Cherry Pt. Marines 35, Chatham Field 0.
Duke 24, South Carolina 7.
Florida A. & M. 14, Clark 7.
Georgia 49, Auburn 13.
Georgia Tech 14, Louisiana Tech 6.
Fort Pierce (Fla.) 48, Mayport A. A. 2.
Louisiana Tech. 7, Southern (La.) I. 0.
Jackson (Miss.) Air 13, Millsaps 0.
Aberdeen (Md.) Proving G. 12, Lincoln U. 0.
Florida Aggies 14, Clark C. 7.
Jacksonville N. A. S. 26, 4th Infantry 19.
Kentucky 40, West Virginia 9.
No. Car. State 39, Richmond 0.
Tennessee 27, Temple 14.
Tulane 36, Clemson 20
W. and M. 26, V. M. I. 0.

Southwest

Langston 18, Arkansas A. & M. 14.
Randolph Field 34, Southwestern 0.
Texas Tech 13, New Mexico 7.
S. M. U. 20, Arkansas 12.
Texas A & M 19, Rice 6.
T. C. U. 7, Texas 6.
Wiley 45, Southern University 6.

Far West

Colorado U. 40, Colorado College 6.
Idaho Southern 7, Edmonton Air Base 6.
2d Air Force 47, Washington 6.
El Toro (Calif.) Marines 42, Fort Bliss (Texas) Anti-Aircraft 0.

Results Nov. 19

Melville (R. I.) Navy PT Boat 13, Holy Cross 12.
St. Mary's (Calif.) Preflight 3, Fleet City Sailors 0.
Bainbridge (Md.) Naval 35, Camp Lejeune 6.
Georgia Navy Preflight 30, Daniel Field 0.
Fourth Air Force (March Field) 7, San Diego Navy 0.
Third Air Force (N. C.) 41, Maxwell Field 7.
Fort Knox 13, Berry Field (Nashville) 0.
Kessler (Miss.) Field 33, Algiers Navy (New Orleans) 0.
Camp Campbell (Ky.) vs. Arkansas Aggies, postponed, rain.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Washington	4	3	2	10	47	36
Boston	4	2	1	9	51	28
Philadelphia	3	3	1	7	42	39
Baltimore	2	2	1	5	23	16
New York	2	3	1	5	24	48

Results Nov. 18

Boston 6, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 8, Baltimore 3.

Results Nov. 19

Washington 9, Boston 8.
New York 2, Baltimore 1.

Busy Program Is Facing Boston Teams This Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the busiest sports weeks of the fall is in store for Boston fans beginning tomorrow night when the Bruins return to the Garden to meet Montreal Canadiens. The Bruins then play two more games at home this week, against Toronto Maple Leafs on Thursday and against New York Rangers on Sunday.

Still on the hockey front the Boston Olympics will appear in two home Eastern League contests, meeting Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden Friday night and New York Rovers there Saturday evening.

In football the scene will be dominated by the traditional clash between Boston College and Holy Cross on Sunday at Fenway Park. Harvard and Tufts closed out their campaigns at Medford last Saturday, with the Crimson winning the second meeting between the two teams 12-6. At Providence, Brown will be host to Colgate Saturday, thus marking the first time since 1922 that the Bruins have not played a game on Thanksgiving Day. And at New Haven Yale will send its unbeaten record in seven games against the Cavaliers of Virginia, who have won five, tied one, and lost one. Dartmouth will play its final game Saturday against Columbia in New York.

The Boston Yanks have finished their season in Boston and now face Washington Redskins and Detroit Lions in their final two road games. The Yanks yesterday defeated Brooklyn 13-6 for their second victory of the year, which is just about two more victories than anyone thought they would earn. For his work with the club, and considering the handicaps under which he labored, Coach Herb Kopf is entitled to be called the coach of the year.

Holy Cross nearly pulled the upset of the grid season yesterday when it led the Melville P-T team 12-0 after seven minutes of play and then held on to its lead until late in the final quarter. With Boston College having lost to Harvard 13-0, Harvard having lost to the P-T eleven by the same score, and then Holy Cross nearly defeating the servicemen, the Crusaders will be heavily favored to take the Eagles, despite the fact that the latter have had two weeks of rest.

The Bruins were on their way home today after dropping two games on the road. They were defeated by Canadiens 6-3 Saturday and by Detroit Red Wings 4-3 last night. The Olympics split a two-game week-end series with the Washington Lions, with whom the Pics juggled the right to first place. The Bostonians took over top spot when they won 6-1 Saturday, but promptly slipped back to second when they were nosed out 9-8 at the Garden last night. Washington, however, has played two more games. Against the Lions, Russ Kopak of the Pics pulled the hat trick in both games to run his total points in seven contests to 24, an average of more than three per game.

At Medford Saturday Harvard was feeling the effects of its game with the P-T boys the previous week end, and it took a third-period drive for them to score the winning touchdown after Tufts had matched the crimson's first-period touchdown. Harvard's double shift worked to advantage several times as Tufts was pulled offside and penalized. As a matter of fact, the Jumbos received several costly penalties, one of which put the ball on their one-yard line, from which Harvard's Bob Cowen bucked over for the winning score.

In the Yanks' game yesterday Bob Davis stood out. He scored the Boston club's first touchdown on a wide end run to the weak side from the 10-yard line, contributed a dazzling 80-yard run from scrimmage which went to the Tigers' 10-yard line where Pug Manders pulled him down, and generally sparked the Yanks to their well-deserved win. Boston's second score came on a 23-yard pass play from George Cafego to Keith Ranspot with three minutes to go in the game.

College Football Card Still Packed With Color

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Army and Navy hibernate this week end in preparation for their Dec. 2 clash, but there's plenty of football, with unbeaten Ohio State entertaining Michigan, Notre Dame invading George Tech, and Southern California banging into UCLA.

That high powered trio of games is listed for Saturday. Thursday's Thanksgiving Day menu is almost as attractive, with unpredictable Arkansas host to Tulsa, Missouri and Kansas clashing at Kansas City, and Charlotte watching South Carolina and Wake Forest.

Navy, using four full teams but with little Hal Hamberg the star, tuned up for the transplanted service clash by blanking Purdue, 32 to 0, Saturday. Army got a lot of bad football out of its system the same day while crushing Pennsylvania, 62 to 7. Glenn Davis got loose for three Cadet touchdowns.

Out in the Middle West, meanwhile, both the Buckeyes and Wolverines had similar success in the last outings before their Big Ten title-deciding fray. Ohio State came from behind to subdue the Illinois swifties, 26 to 12, and Michigan sweat out a 14-to-0 decision over the stubborn Badgers.

Southern California almost insured itself a repeat appearance in the Rose Bowl by crushing California, 32 to 0, and now needs only a win over UCLA to make it official. The latter club romped over A. A. Stagg's College of Pacific, 54 to 7.

Mississippi State saw its hopes for an unbeaten season go down when its star back, Shorty McWilliams, was injured and the Staters bowed to Alabama, 19 to 0. The Crimson Tide now is in line for a bowl bid with a completed schedule of four victories, two ties and a defeat by Georgia.

Georgia Tech kept in the limelight with a 14 to 6 triumph over Louisiana State, while Notre Dame got ready for its Dixié invasion with a 21 to 0 victory over Northwestern, even though Bob Kelly sat on the bench.

Iowa Pre-Flight defeated Missouri, 51 to 7, and now meets Iowa, a 46 to 0 victim of Minnesota's power. The Gophers are paired with Wisconsin. Randolph Field defeated Southwestern of Texas, 54 to 0, and now has Amarillo Air Base as its opposition.

Tennessee boosted its bowl claims with a 27 to 14 victory over Temple and takes on Kentucky this week end. The Wildcats showed surprising strength in humbling West Virginia, 40 to 9. Duke annexed its third straight triumph by a 34 to 7 margin over South Carolina and now faces its climatic game with North Carolina, who lost to Yale's unbeaten forces in a 13 to 6 fray.

Virginia, beaten only once in seven games, is the next rival for the Elis, while Cornell, 14 to 13 winner over Dartmouth when Paul Robeson, Jr., converted a late touchdown, goes against Penn.

Texas Christian, now the Southwestern Conference leader following its 7 to 6 verdict over Texas, meets Rice, erstwhile kingpin. The Owls were spilled by Texas A & M, 19 to 6. Holy Cross lost its second game of the year to the strong Melville, R. I., PT Base outfit.

Bainbridge, Md., entertaining bowl bids from all sections of the country, battered Camp Lejeune, 33 to 6, and now is booked with Camp Peary.

Oklahoma, which got a stranglehold on another Big Six title by defeating Kansas in a 20 to 0 struggle, has a statewide feud with Oklahoma A & M.

Toronto Holds Top-Place Edge Over Canadiens

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	8	2	0	16	48	32
Montreal	7	2	0	14	36	22
Detroit	5	3	1	11	41	26
Boston	2	5	1	5	29	40
New York	1	5	2	4	24	41
Chicago	1	7	0	2	32	49

Results Nov. 18

Montreal 6, Boston 3.
Toronto 5, Chicago 4.
Detroit 2, New York 2.

Results Nov. 19

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Toronto 4, Chicago 3.
Montreal 6, New York 2.

By the Associated Press

Toronto's Maple Leafs clung to their one game lead in the National Hockey League over the week end, overcoming stubborn opposition to beat the Chicago Black Hawks twice. The New York Rangers surprised by holding Detroit to a 2-2 deadlock on Saturday, then blanking the champion Montreal Canadiens for half of their Sunday fray before they slackened and the Flying Frenchmen won, 6-2, with five goals in the last period.

Paul Thompson's Black Hawks—which he said recently was one of the weakest clubs he had ever seen in the N. H. L.—gave the Leafs plenty of trouble before bowing out, 3-4, in a Saturday night match at Toronto and 4-3 on home ice Sunday. The Leafs had to come from behind in both games.

The Canadiens chalked up a triumph Saturday when they outpointed Boston Bruins, 6-3, for their second victory over Art Ross's club. Detroit handed Boston its second loss by holding off a last-half drive Sunday night to win, 4-3, on home ice.

After the final whistle of the busy week end, the Leafs remained on top with 16 points, two more than Montreal, which in turn is three points ahead of Detroit.

Rafferty Home First

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—James Rafferty, of the New York A. C., won the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior cross-country title yesterday, six miles in 32:13.9.

RESTAURANTS

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Attractive, Homelike Atmosphere
Miss MacKenzie's
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Luncheon 1—2 Dinner 6.30—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Acme Steel 3a	2	64½	64½	64½	+1
ACF-Brill Motor	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	8	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	17	6	6	6	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	40	170	168½	170	+1½
Alleghany Corp	71	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Alleghany pf	35	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	9	56	55	56	+1¼
Allen Indust ¾e	61	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	4	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	148	146	148	+1
Allied Mills 3e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	8	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Airlines 2e	6	79	78½	78½	— ½
Am Bank N pf3 †	30	69	69	69	
Am Bosch 1e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	3	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	84	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
Am Can 3	2	87½	87¼	8 ½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	182	182	182	—1
Am Car & F 2½e	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	55	93	55	+3
Am Chain & C 2	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	10	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¼
Am Colortype .60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
Am Crystal Sugar	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Am Distil	43	8⅞	28	28¾	+ ⅞
Am Encaus Tiling	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am & For Pow	37	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	5	93	92	93	+1¾
Am & FP 7 7k	5	96½	95¾	96½	+1½
Am & F P 2 pf	123	20	18⅝	19¾	+1¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	72¼	72⅛	72¼	—1
Am Internat .20e	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	29	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
Am Locom pf 7	2	107⅞	107	107	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	8	19¼	18⅞	19	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	40	37½	37½	37½	
Am Pow & Lt	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	15	52⅝	52	52¼	+ ½
Am P&L $5 pf	12	46	45½	45½	+ ⅜
Am Rad&StS .40	11	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Am R Mill .80	11	14⅛	14	14¼	
Am RM pf 4½ †	210	74	73¼	74	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	5	39½	39¼	39½	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	10	158½	158½	158½	+ ½
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	12	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Am Stores 1	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	23	164⅜	163¾	163¾	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	8	65⅞	65½	65½	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	430	144½	144½	144⅛	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	14	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	15	95¼	94½	95	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop1½e	24	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼e †	20	30	30	30	
APW Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Armour & Co	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .40	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	4	17⅛	17	17	
Assd D Gds1p6 †	70	1.9½	109½	109½	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	80	109½	109	109	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	27	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+ ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	2	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3e	8	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
Atl G&Windies3e	1	35	35	35	— ½
Atl Refining 1½e	5	29½	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	40	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	1	10⅛	1 ⅛	10⅛	
AustN pfA5½k †	1	77	75	75½	
Aviation Corp .10e	31	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	9	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	16	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k †	10	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph ¾e	32	25⅜	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ½e	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	20	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	72	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ½
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	42	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
Beit Alrc 1e	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	6	45¼	44⅞	45	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	4	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
Ben L L pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	7	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
Beth Steel 6	18	61½	60¾	61½	— ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Bloom'dale .90e †	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	13	17⅜	17½	17⅝	
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	47¾	47¼	47¾	
Bone Strs 2	3	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	8	34½	33¾	34⅛	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅞
Braniff Airw .60	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47¾	47¾	47⅜	— ⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	3	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
Brunswick-Balke 1	11	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	6	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	50	124	124	124	— ½
Budd Mfg	10	10	10	10	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	150	71½	70⅝	71⅛	— ¼
Budd Wheel ½e	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
BurlingMills2.10e	7	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
BushTB pf 3¾k †	320	66	65	66	+1¾
Butler Bros .60	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼a	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ByronJackson 1¼e	2	21¼	21⅛	22⅛	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	11	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	8	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	5	29⅛	28¾	29	
Canad Pacific 1e	32	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	9	9	9	
Carrier Corp	3	17¾	17½	17½	
Carriers&Gen .20	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	57	57	57	+ ⅛
Case Jl pf 7 †	10	147	147	147	
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ½
Celanese Corp ½a	8	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	1	129	128	128½	+1½
Celotex Corp ½	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	70	18¼	18	18¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	21	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent R R N J	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
CenturyRibM .40a	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Cerro de Pas 3	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	92	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
Certain-teed pf	890	131½	127	130	+6
Checker Cab	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	29	47⅝	47¼	47½	
Chi & E Ill	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17k	3	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Chi & N W 5e	75	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19½	19½	19½	
Chi & NWpf .20e	23	50	49½	50	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	10	88⅛	88⅜	88½	+ ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	20½	20⅛	20½	
City Invest †	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
City Stores ½	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	2	41	41	41	—1⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
Cluett Pea 1¾e	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	70	64	63¾	63¾	+ ½
Colgate-Pim ½a	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
ColB'castA 1.20e	1	34½	33½	33½	+ ¼
ColumG&El .20e	93	4⅛	4	4	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	92	91½	91½	
Colum Pict ½e	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Comf Credit 2	2	39	38½	38½	— ½
Comf Solvents .30e	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	29	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	10	42⅜	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Comw'lth&South	35	⅓	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 33¼k	10	91⅞	91⅜	91¾	+1
Conde Nast 1e	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
CongoleumNairn1a	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	70	98½	98	98	— ½
Cons Copper	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	21	24⅛	24	24	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
Cons Film Ind	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Cons Film pf ¾k	7	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	3	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 2	18	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Saturday's sales	362,220
1944 volume to date	224,704,398
1943 volume to date	253,613,732

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.6	Prev. day	54.6
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	48.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	24	24	24	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	24	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
Core RR Cuba pf	15	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	50	110½	110⅜	110½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108	108	108	
Container Cp 1¾e	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	5	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	49	48½	48¾	
Cont Motors .60	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	18	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¾e	2	29	29	29	+1½
CopperweldStl .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	450	54¼	53¼	53¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	60¾	60¾	6..¾	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	180½	180¼	180¼	—1¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1a	11	26⅜	26	26¾	
Crane Co pf 5	120	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ¾e	19	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	100	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	12	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	81⅞	81¾	81⅞	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	710	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	5	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	15	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	55	54¾	55	+1
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	70	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¼e	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Davega Stores .30e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
DavisonChem 1¾e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	35	35	35	+ ½
Deere & Co 2e	9	40⅛	39¾	39¾	
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Desis-Wem G 1⅛e	3	21½	21½	21½	
Del & Hudson	11	31⅛	31⅛	31	+ ⅞
Del Lack & West	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	14	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	20	34½	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1¾e	2	42	42	42	
Dome Mines 1.20h	10	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	9	65	64⅞	65	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	3	124	124	124	— ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	2	112½	112½	112½	
Dresser Indust 1e	5	45⅝	45	45	— ½
Dunhill Int	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾e	11	155¼	154⅝	155¼	+ ¾
du Pont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	1	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
East S Stl .20e	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Elastic S Nut ¾e	47	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
El Auto-Lite 2	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Elec Boat 1¾e	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	86	86	86	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	93¼	93	93¼	+ ¾
El Storage Bat 2	6	44¼	44	44¼	— ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	12	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	22	14¼	14	14¼	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	20	103	103	103	— ¼
EPSS5½pf5½ †	2	103⅜	102½	102½	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	
Erie R R 1	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1	25	11¼	11¼	11⅛	
Erie R R pf A 5	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner½	6	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ¼
EvansProducts ⅜e	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	39¾	39½	39½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Fed Mogul 1¾e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Federat D Strs1½	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e	3	52¼	51¾	52¼	
First Nat Strs2¾	1	44	44	44	
Flintkote .90e	10	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
Flintkote pf4½ †	20	109	109	109	— ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Follansbee Stl	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Food Mach 1.40	1	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Foster Wheel ¼e	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	52	52	51⅞	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	60	114½	114	114½	
Gabriel Co ¼e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3 †	470	48½	47	48½	+1
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Gen Baking .60	25	8⅝	8½	8½	
Gen Baking pf8 †	60	161	160	161	+1½
Gen Bronze .80e	73	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Gen Cable	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	10	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	120	114	113½	114	
Gen Cigar pf 7	40	150	149	150	+2¼
Gen Elec 1.40	23	39	38⅝	39	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Gen G & El A	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gen G&E cv pf	70	137½	136½	137½	+1½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	100	132½	133	133	—1½
Gen Motors 3	27	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129⅝	129½	129½	
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gen Refract .90e	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	670	103	101⅞	102½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾e	2	28	28	28	
Gillette Saf R .80	6	12½	12½	12½	
Gimbel Bros .90e	7	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5pf6	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	141	140	140	
Goodrich BF 2	5	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	4	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110⅞	110⅞	11 ⅞	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	2	15½	15⅜	15½	
Graham-Paige Mot	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Granite C S .175e	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	21	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	3	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	
Green H L 2a	5	53½	53	53½	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	1	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
Grum AircEn 1½e	50	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ ⅝
Guantan Sug pf †	70	170½	169	170½	+4½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45¾	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
Hack Water 1½	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Hamil Watch .30e	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Hayes Mfg	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	110	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Hecht Co 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Hercules Motor 1	21	24	23½	24	+ ¼
Hercules Pow1¾e	5	80	80	80	
Hercules P pf 6 †	200	130	128½	130	+ ½
Holland Furn 2	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Hollander&Son 1e	9	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
Homestake Min	11	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¾e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	26	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1¾e	2	33	33	33	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .40	13	13½	13⅜	13½	
Hupp Motor	8	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Illinois Central	32	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
Ill Cent pf	5	39½	39	39½	+ ⅞
Ill CentralLL 4 †	190	70	69½	70	
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	3	19	19	19	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	2	36	35¾	36	
Inland Steel 4⅓e	3	81	81	81	
InspiratCopper ¾e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Interch Corp 1.60	2	36½	36	36½	+ ⅝
Interchem 4½ pf	30	105¼	105	105¼	
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35e	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Int BusMachine6a	1	182	181	182	+1½
Int Harvester 2.60	3	77½	77	77⅛	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	30	175¾	175¾	175¾	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	9	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ¼
Int Nick Can 1.60	39	28¾	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper	21	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	3	89	88	89	+ ½
Int RyCAp1½k †	70	81¾	81½	81¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	2	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	217	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Jarvis WB .90e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Johns Manv 1¼e	3	96	96	96	
Johnson&Johns.20†	2	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Johnson&J2dpf4 †	50	110	109½	110	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl 2	15	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Joy Mfg .80e	*15	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	+1¼
KanCPow pfB 6 †	10	118½	118½	118½	—1½
Kan City South	12	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Kennecott C 1¼e	28	35	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1¾a	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Kinney S5 pf 6k †	20	75	75	75	
Kresge SS 1a	*1	26¾	27¾	26¾	— ¼
Kress S H 1.60	7	37	37	37	+ ½
Kroger Grocery 2	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Lambert Co 1½	6	29¾	29½	29½	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Broadcasting System's Net $1.98 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of Columbia Broadcasting System and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed net profit of $3,399,081, equal to $1.98 a share, against $3,245,626 or $1.89 a share in the same period last year.

Eastern Air Lines Inc. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $721,684, equal to $1.22 a share, against $758,461 or $1.29 a share in the same period of 1943.

Superheater Co., including Canadian affiliate, reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, net profit of $1,406,572, equal to $1.63 a share. This compared with $1,420,106 or $1.64 a share in the same period of last year.

Reynolds Spring Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 net profit of $318,769, equal to $1.12 a share, cimpared with $353,947, or $1.22 a share, in the preceding year.

Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $336,554, equal to 87 cents a share, compared with $339,735, or 88 cents a share, in the like months of 1943.

Texas Gulf Producing Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $322,456, equal to 36 cents a share, against $304,879, or 34 cents a share, in the like months of 1943.

Continental Gas & Electric Corp. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,584,459, equal to $10.56 a share, compared with $3,305,109, or $9.26 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Hecla Mining Co. reports net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 of $587,761, equal to 59 cents a share, compared with $157,417, or 16 cents a share, for the same period in 1943.

National Container Corporation and subsidiaries for Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, reports net profit of $921,891, or $1.39 per share on common stock, compared with $584,936 for similar period in 1943, or 89 cents per share.

American Hide and Leather Company — September quarter: Net profit, $108,097, equivalent to 9 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $44,764, or 62 cents a share on the preferred stock in the third quarter of 1943.

Anaconda Wire and Cable Company—Nine months ended on Sept. 30: Net profit, $922,770, equal to $2.19 a share on 021,981 shares of outstanding stock. No comparison is available.

Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation and Subsidiaries — Nine months to Sept. 30: Net profit, $1,758,499 after a provision for Federal taxes of $12,391,768, equivalent to $4.99 a share on the outstanding stock, compared with $1,567,937, or $4.45 a share, after a deduction of $9,190,674 for taxes in the nine months to Sept. 30, 1943.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Subsidiaries — Nine months to Sept. 30: Net income after operating expenses, taxes, and other charges, $3,399,080, equivalent to $1.98 a common share, compared with a net of $3,245,625, or $1.89 a share, in the comparable period a year ago.

Eastern Air Lines, Inc. — Nine months to Sept. 30: Net profit, $721,684, or $1.22 a share, against $758,461, or $1.29 a share, last year. Three months to Sept. 30: Net earnings, 48 cents a share, against 21 cents last year.

Mission Corporation — Nine months to Sept. 30: Net profit, $1,138,676, equal to 83 cents a share, compared with $955,572, or 69 cents a share, in the same period of last year.

Transwestern Oil Company — Nine months to Sept. 30: Net income, $1,838,340, equivalent to $2.45 each on 750,000 shares of common stock outstanding compared with a net income of $679,902, or 90 cents a share in the corresponding nine months in 1943.

Thompson Products, Inc., and Subsidiaries, today reported net earnings of $2,275,191 for the first nine months of 1944, equal to $7.03 a common share, compared with $2,018,912, or $6.43, a year ago.

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Dr. Elmer K. Bolton

Chemical director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who has been awarded the 1944 Perkin Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Bolton was cited "for his leadership in the synthesis of the first general-purpose synthetic rubber to be developed either in this country or abroad, and for his direction of nylon research."

Stand. Gas & Elec. Reorganization Plan Gets SEC Approval

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the recapitalization of Standard Gas & Electric Company under provisions of Standard's amended plan.

Holders of the company's more than $52,000,000 in outstanding notes and debentures are to receive 40 common stock shares in five subsidiary operating companies in exchange for each $1,000 principal amount, and $304.95 in cash.

These shares have an assigned value of $695.05.

The shares—18 of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's common, 12 of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company's common, five of California, Oregon Power Company's common, three of Pacific Gas & Electric Company's common, and two of Mountain States Power Company's common—were originally given an assigned value of $690, with $310 to be paid in cash. The adjustment was made because the market value of the stocks has increased since August 15, the date of the plan's filing.

Standard will issue 5,020,134 shares of new common stock to retire its outstanding prior lien stock and distribute it as follows: 10½ shares for each outstanding $7 prior lien preferred share; 9 for each $6 prior lien share; and ⅓ of a share for each $4 prior lien share.

About 95 per cent of the new stock will be distributed among holders of $7 and $6 prior lien preferred.

The commission ruled that the present common stock has no equity and that its holders are not entitled to participate under the plan.

Probable earnings of the merged company which will result from Standard's reorganization are estimated by the commission at $5,800,000, or about $1.12 per share, on the new common stock.

Roswell Magill Sees Excess Profits Tax Repeal End of 1946

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and Columbia University law professor, said that the excess profits tax probably would be repealed at the end of the 1946 or possibly at the end of 1945.

Prof. Magill made the statement in testifying before the Securities and Exchange Commission at a hearing on plans for the reorganization of Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation. He was the first witness in support of a plan filed by the company's parent, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. Another plan has been filed by the company itself.

Professor Magill said the end of large-scale German resistance early in 1945 and of the war in the Pacific by late 1945 would lead to "the reasonable likelihood "that the total corporate normal and surtax rates would be reduced to about 35 per cent during the transition period to normal peacetime economic conditions. The rate should be reduced to about 30 per cent around 1948 and to about 25 per cent by 1950, he added.

In forecasting probable repeal of the profits tax, he said "there is a strong determination on the part of the community to provide full employment after the war and, indeed, to formulate a tax system which will at least not hinder, and preferably will encourage, active business and full employment."

Am. Woolen Pays on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Co. has declared a dividend of $4 on account of arrears on 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 13 to holders of record Nov. 28, bringing payments for the year to $12, compared with $8, in 1943.

Food Output Seen Largest In History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The nation's present food position was described as "excellent," with production promising to be the highest in history, by Lee Marshall, Director of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, before the thirty sixth annual meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today. Approximately 600 delegates from nearly all states are attending the two-day sessions, which end tomorrow.

"Food production this year is up 36 per cent over what it was before the war," Mr. Marshall said. "Compared with prewar years, meat production has risen some nine billion pounds. There are two billion dozen more eggs. Potatoes are up by more than 40 million bushels. There is a billion-bushel wheat crop this year, as contrasted with a 1935-39 average of 759 million bushels."

In Spite of Shortages

This, he emphasized, has been done despite the labor shortage and lack of new machinery. The food produced is being sent to American fighting forces and to our Allies in 56 theaters of war.

"We won't retain any restriction, regulation, or set-aside longer than military necessity requires," he continued, conceding that the situation in failing to meet customers' demands for merchandize was "exasperating" at times. "When the war ends in Europe, we'll cancel every restriction that doesn't bear directly on beating Japan. As an indication of good faith, I might mention that of a total of about 125 war food orders dealing with distribution, nearly 50 have been withdrawn."

A recent study of the earnings of 36 typical grocery manufacturers for the first nine months of 1944, as compared with the same period for 1943, indicates a strong trend toward declining profits in the face of increasing costs, the convention was told by the association's president, Paul S. Willis.

"In spite of new theories, you have to operate under the old mathematics where two and two make four," he said. "You cannot pay higher prices for raw materials without at the same time reflecting this in your selling price. There are those in government who think you can spend your way out of economic difficulty. But as businessmen, we know the cold hard fact that two and two add up to only four and we also know that labor wants to be paid off in cold cash, that the farmers want cold cash for their crops, and, last but not least, Uncle Sam wants cold cash for taxes."

Wants Profit Assurance

Mr. Willis did not favor complete removal of price controls in the face of what happened in 1918, but held that manufacturers would be assured reasonable profit if employment continues.

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the organization discussing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, said industry views the act with mixed sentiments. While it approves the general policy of establishing "free and competitive and fair national economy," he explained, there is cause for complaint.

"It arises from the fact that this act has a vast power for a government control of business and to by-pass Congress," Mr. Dunn held. "Labor unions are unjustly exempted from this act. It does not permit small business to take concerted action which is necessary to meet its concentrated competition. . . ."

For remedial action, he proposed to ament the act, to repeal labor union exemption to write standards into it which will protect small business, and to "create a special economic court to adjudge enforcement cases under this act—a court which includes economic experts and which exclusively deals with the economic problems presented by the antitrust laws."

Advocates Economic Counsellors In Diplomatic Service

NEW YORK (AP)—Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Undersecreary of Commerce, advocates reorganization of the U. S. diplomatic service to include economic counsellors serving with the rank of minister.

Expressing belief that after the war diplomatic and political considerations would be based on the United States' success in the economic field, he said:

"We can have the best policies which human intelligence can devise, but unless these policies are executed by well-equipped, fully staffed organizations, our intentions and our policies will be of minor value."

Mr. Taylor spoke at a Conference of Postwar Planning of Manufacturing sponsored by the New York Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

K. Cooper, J. M. Hancock Speakers Before N. A. M.

NEW YORK (AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, and John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock Report, will be among the principal speakers at the 49th annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers here next month.

The conference, titled the War and Reconversion Congress of American Industry, will be held Dec. 6 to 8.

The N. A. M. said that Mr. Cooper, long an advocate of world-news freedom, would discuss "A Free Press in a Free World" on Dec. 8. Mr. Hancock, whose report is the basis for reconversion legislation, will speak Dec. 6 on the topic, "Guns to Butter," at the session devoted to "Industry's Vision for America."

Election Implications Point To More Controlled Economy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In most of the discussions of what the re-election of President Roosevelt means, it is curious that nearly all commentators turn to American foreign relations, and to the supposed defeat of "isolationism" as the major implication of Nov. 7. General view seems to have been that this was a victory of "internationalism" rather than of the "New Deal."

However, it would seem that there are considearbly wider implications. "Isolationism" might turn out to have been merely the issue of the moment. And on this particular issue the American public has been quite volatile; it supported the Neutrality Act only five years ago, tolerated the Ludlow Amendment, approved of the Nye investigation, and still keeps the Johnson Amendment on the books. On the other hand, certain fundamental economic trends seem likely to be continued and furthered by the re-election.

History and hunch, rather than documents or platforms, encourage this conclusion. There is little point in consulting the Democratic Party platform. The Democrats in 1932 were in favor of budget balancing and a curb on Federal power, and particularly in recent years, and particularly on the Democratic side, party platforms have come to be largely vote-catching double-talk. Nor is there much guidance in President Roosevelt's campaign speeches. He made few commitments and even of those some conflicted with administrative policy (farms for veterans, more depreciation on new factories and machine-tools).

Old Trends to Continue

In general, the implication seems to be that the major economic trends of the last ten years seem likely to be continued. These include greater strength to the executive and administrative arms of the Federal Government and less to the Federal judiciary and legislative bodies, to state governments, and to private business. They include also a further and now habitual postponement of budget-balancing and a further and further interference by Washington in the system of one-time free prices determined by the "natural" supply and demand of the market.

Most immediate implication of Nov. 7 is, of course, some upward lift in wages beyond "Little Steel," given either frankly as a breach in the present formula, or more likely in the form of some increase by indirection, by deft manipulation of the complicated present-day wage structure—through portal increases, more vacations, or the like.

This in turn would of course increase production costs in the reconversion. To orthodox economic thinkers this would have an "inflationary" implication for prices, but actually the implication is more likely to be the continuance of OPA rationing and price control in more pervasive form into the postwar period. This furthers two of the trends mentioned above—more Washington regulation, and less freedom for prices in the pre-New Deal sense.

This probability of still higher wages has another implication—and in fact higher wages and more jobs are likely to be the business end or fulcrum of the new postwar economy. These higher wages must come chiefly out of the Treasury, either as higher costs on war production, or as lower corporate income taxes, or as subsidies disguised or open to marginal producers to keep them in business. Thus the hope of budget balance is postponed even further into the future.

Fiscal Red-Ink Implication

And in fact higher wages are only one of many probabilities out of the election to carry a fiscal red-ink implication. Among others are support prices for farmers, large-scale subsidized exports, expansion of Social Security (on the side of benefits, not of premiums), gigantic new TVA's for various parts of the country, and possibly even some cut in corporate taxes for job-making reasons. All these are at Treasury expense, and are likely to cause budget-balancing to go out by default rather than by intent. It is noteworthy that neither candidate made an issue of the budget during the campaign. Nobody seems to care.

A further implication appears to be the likelihood that, as Sir William Beveridge advocated in a pamphlet this month in London, "Full Employment in a Free Society," the goal of full employment or more jobs will be set ahead not only of budget-balancing but of the classical economic principle of production for known or anticipated market.

The idea is a revolutionary one, that the goal of production is to provide jobs rather than to produce goods.

Yet it has already been applied in several directions. It has been woven more and more into the farm program, and particularly into the new "support prices," under which farmers are encouraged to produce all they can without regard for the market. It is suggested and implied, in fact, by war production, which provides jobs even though the product is aimed for destruction. It was implicit in WPA leaf-raking, and in many prewar high-cost public works, in which ultimate use was of secondary importance, jobs being the major goal.

Government Underwrites Jobs

Production for the sake of jobs rather than for known or expected markets has very large and very radical implications. It means, first, that the Government must underwrite the production, regardless of the budget. It means, second, that the Government must dispose of the surplus, regardless of the effect on private markets.

Thus it means that the Government will more and more have a two-way control of prices and markets. Where prices tend upward, the control will be through rationing, allocation, and price control, that is, through Federal agencies like OPA and WPB. But where prices tend downward, the control will be through Government "support buying" and accumulation and storage, through such agencies as Commodity Credit Corporation, followed perhaps by disbursement abroad, or at home through food stamp plans, free lunches, and so on.

The meaning is a gloomy one for commodity futures markets, which are the heart and brain-center of free commodity markets. Even larger proportions of the market are likely to be taken out of their hands and moved through Government "loan stocks" and other subtractions from the "free supply." Also the net effect is likely to be a steadying of raw material prices which must remove more and more of the need for hedging on the part of processors.

On the other hand, the meaning is not so bad for the stock markets. Full employment for labor almost automatically means full employment for corporate business, and labor and the Government will have to move very fast to skim off the gains that business can make from the lowered overhead costs that result from capacity or near-capacity operations.

Engineer Sees Light Metals, Plastics In Important Role in Postwar Building

NEW YORK (AP)—Aluminum, magnesium and plastics will have an important part in postwar construction of all types, Harry D. Watts, chairman of the board of James Stewart & Co., international engineers and contractors, believes.

Predicting that for five years following the war the United States will have the greatest construction boom in its history, Mr. Watts says: "The American construction industry is ready to start to work tomorrow."

Mr. Watts, whose company is celebrating its 100th anniversary, predicts postwar construction will include industrial buildings, schools, bank buildings, hospitals and other institutions.

Not only will new construction materials, developed during the war, be used, but because the American people have become "air-minded and sound-minded" during recent years, Mr. Watts says, postwar construction will include air-conditioning and elimination of distracting noise.

"You'll see virtually all factories 100 per cent air, light and noise conditioned," Watts declares. "Industrialists know the better they keep working conditions, the better men they will attract and the better work and higher production will be turned out."

Banker Urges Bondholders Accept Chicago Road Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—The protective committee for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad 5 per cent convertible adjustment mortgage bonds has advised holders of the bonds to accept the plant of reorganization in its present form, Albert T. Belshe, vice-president of the Trust Company of Chicago and Chicago member of the committee, announced.

Previously the committee had advised holders to refrain from voting upon the reorganization plan pending a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which has since dismissed appeals brought before it by adjustment mortgage bondholder groups and other appealing parties.

The committee will seek to participate on behalf of the adjustment mortgage bondholders in the work of the reorganization managers, Mr. Belshe said.

PAW Raises Oil Industry's Repair Limit to $25,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War has relaxed controls over materials for petroleum production, transportation and refining operations.

Operators now may use up to $25,000 worth of materials in production, transportation and refining operations without obtaining PAW authorization. Previously, a limit of $10,000 had been in effect.

Paper Company Opposes Florida Road's New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opposition to reopening the Florida East Coast Railway reorganization case for consideration of a new reorganization plan was expressed in an Interstate Commerce Commission petition just made public.

The petition was filed with the I. C. C. by the St. Joe Paper Company of Florida, owner of approximately 53 per cent of the Florida East Coast's first and refunding bonds. It described as "impractical and unworkable" a reorganization plan proposed by S. A. Lynch and Joseph van B. Whittmann, minority bondholders, which would permit purchase by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of 60 per cent of the reorganized company's stock.

Permitted Vacuum Cleaner Output

NEW YORK (AP)—H. W. Burritt, president of Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., Detroit, announced his company has been granted permission by the War Production Board to start production of vacuum cleaners.

Other Nations Now Own More Gold Than Ever

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite America's fabulous buried treasure at Fort Knox, foreign governments now own more gold than ever before, the Federal Reserve Board said.

And this, coupled with the rapid expansion in foreign holdings of American dollars, is a promising sign for postwar trade, the board said in its November bulletin.

How Picture Changed

This country's volume of exports after the war depends on many things, the board emphasized. But this abundance of foreign reserves if coupled with other favorable factors, was said to promise "more orderly financial relationships in the postwar world."

Foreign governments now have 17 billion dollars in gold and dollar reserves. Even in 1928 before the world financial crisis broke, the total was only seven or eight billion.

The United States still has more gold than the rest of the world put together. We have 20.8 billion dollars worth. Foreigners have 14 billion. But see how the picture has changed. Since the beginning of 1941:

At that time, we had over 22 billion. The other nations had less than nine billion.

In those four years, foreigners acquired over five billion dollars worth of gold while we lost more than a billion.

How was the trend reversed? Federal Reserve explained it as follows:

Cause of World Gold Rise

"After Lend-Lease went into operation in March, 1941, the foreign world as a whole ceased to lose gold. The mounting tide of American exports was handled by book entries.

"By the end of 1942 the balance of international trade outside Lend-Lease operations had turned adverse to this country."

Building up stockpiles, we imported heavily from Canada, Latin America, Africa, India, and other areas, and paid for the goods in cash.

Federal Reserve explained two major forces have caused the increase in world gold holdings.

One was gold mining, which expanded at a phenomenal rate until slowed by wartime shortages of manpower and equipment.

The other main force was "revaluation." That means, nations made their currency less valuable in terms of gold: and this automatically made gold more valuable in terms of currency.

Takes New Post

Harold Vagtborg

Appointed president of the Midwest Research Institute at Kansas City, Mo., effective Jan. 1. Mr. Vagtborg has been director of the Armour Research Foundation at Illinois Institute of Technology since 1936. The Institute was organized as a nonprofit, scientific, research organization to develop agriculture, business, commerce, industry, and natural resources of the Midwest.

Security Board Would Provide More Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board has recommended the extension of unemployment insurance to employees in establishments having as few as one employee.

The board also recommended lengthening benefits to 26 weeks, and an increase to $25 in maximum weekly benefits.

Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board suggested that the various states study their laws with a view to providing "adequate protection during reconversion to workers who becomes unemployed." All state legislatures meet in 1945 except those of Kentucy, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia.

In 24 states unemployment insurance coverage now is limited to establishments of eight or more employees. In 14 states coverage is restricted to establishments with two or more employees. Only 13 states cover single employees.

The present length of benefits now varies from 14 to 20 weeks. Weekly maximum benefits range from $15 to $22. Minima go down to $2.

Mr. Altmeyer recommended that "every state which feels capable of doing so" amend its laws to include agricultural workers. He also favored the inclusion of state and local government employees.

When the 1945 state legislative sessions convene, Mr. Altmeyer reported, more than $6,000,000,000 will have accumulated in state unemployment funds.

"There seems general agreement," Mr. Altmeyer remarked, "that these funds are more than sufficient to withstand the reconversion period; that they are sufficient for a more adequate program in the immediate postwar period."

Mr. Altmeyer also recommended raising of the maximum on the amount of public assistance payable, especially for aid to dependent children. In many states, he said, the maximums are too low to provide the minimum essentials of living.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESEARCHER - LIBRARIAN
Wants change with worth-while future into related field of work; 4 years' exp. reference work—public relations; ambitious with great capacity for work. Bowdoin and Columbia College degrees; 28, married, draft exempt; N. Y. or New Eng. area preferred.
Box B-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

CHAUFFEUR, caretaker or attendant; eleven years with Past Department Commander G. A. R. Dudley L. Page; seeks employment. I use no liquor or tobacco. C. Dudley Kochersperger, 427 Andover Street, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2-9420.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY—College graduate, experience with dramatics and music, can take shorthand, desires permanent position. Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION Nurse (Christian Scientist) cultured reader, anywhere. AC 2-0696, Write Box P-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-attendant, experienced, for 24-hr. duty; prefer to go south; salary $35-42. Box N-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE desires expert man or woman secretary; part or full time basis; Grand Central district. Write fully. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHER
for small group exceptional boys on beautiful country estate. Write Londonderry, Box 221 Rt. 1, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

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SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER, 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE MASS TRO 0302

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PHILCO short-wave radio, electric heater, electric wall clock; A. C. current. Write Box E-17, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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FIVE hand-carved walnut dining room chairs, Spanish leather, saddle seats, English imports. $125. Tel. LAF. 6036, Boston.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street Boston Hig 1016

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We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencil Sets, Engraving
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Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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CORNER LOT, Main Street, one-quarter mile to beach, mile between two active summer communities, in town with low tax assessments. Property consisting of approximately three acres. Mass. Land Title; house with cellar under complete structure; bath lavatory, hot water heat, electricity, gas, copper screens, storm shutters. Barn with chimney, loft, could be converted into attractive dwelling; buildings in excellent repair. Land suitable market garden. Price $8,500. Address owner, Box 138, West Harwich, Mass.

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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ONE OR TWO ROOM apartment for mother and 3-year-old daughter, in Cambridge. Call ELiot 0294 (Mass.).

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WABAN, MASS.—Corner room, semi-private bath, garage, in a pleasant home. Business man or woman, with best of references need apply. Meals optional. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 74 Charn St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED Orientals, Domestics, Broadlooms
Visit Our New Retail Show Room
ADAMS & SWETT
1299 Mass. Av., Ed. Everett Sq., Dorchester, Mass. Phone TAL 1600. Plant phone HIG. 4100

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We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 880 Boylston Street, Boston, Com. 4645

SHOE REPAIRING

Shoes Rebuilt by "Whitney"
761 West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.
Quality Leather Is Your Guarantee

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AUDITIONS for position of soloist are now being held by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Massachusetts. Christian Scientist preferred. For appointment write MRS. BOLTON, Chairman, Music Committee, 774 State Street, Springfield 9, Mass.

TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y.
Philadelphia, Wash., N. H., Maine
Tel. Somerset 0678
147 Pearl St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Highest prices paid for toys of all kinds, trains, tricycles, wagons, sleds, doll houses and furniture. Blvd. 2770.

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4498.

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
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3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
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1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Labor Leader Favors Wage Floor Resolve

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor spokesman today indorsed the Pepper 65-cent wage-floor resolution, but advocated a more "realistic" removal of controls from monthly incomes of $200 or less for family heads.

Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., told a Senate subcommittee studying the resolution that he was expressing the views of A. F. of L. President William Green.

Under his suggestion, employers would be permitted to raise salaries or wages to the $200 ($150 for unmarried persons) level without approval of the National War Labor Board. The general 40-cents-an-hour wage minimum of the Wage-Hour Act would be retained.

The pending resolution, introduced by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, would inform the NWLB that Congress considers straight-time hourly wages of less than 65 cents an hour to be substandard.

Resolution Indorsed

The Pepper resolution was indorsed by Broaddus Mitchell of the A. F. of L. garment workers union, Charles I. Stengle of the American Federation of Government Employees, and Donald Sands, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Conditions Described

Yesterday, a textile mill worker described for Senators the difficulties of supporting a family on 51½ cents an hour.

The witness, John Vernon of Danville, Va., was one of a dozen or more industrial workers presented by C. I. O. officials in support of proposed legislation which would declare straight-time wages of less than 65 cents an hour to be substandard.

Mr. Vernon, dressed in a worn blue suit, told the Senate Labor Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education that he used to have a better job as a weaver in the plant where he had worked 25 years. He was demoted, he said, when the company asked him to tend 60 looms instead of 43 and he refused.

Under questioning by Senator Pepper and by Solomon Barkin, research director of the textile workers' union, Mr. Vernon told of his humble living quarters, with cooking done in a room where three of his children sleep, of a $30 grocery bill he has been unable to pay, and of inability to purchase clothing for himself and wife.

Mrs. Hugh Littleton, who works in a Salisbury, Md., shirt factory, said she had had 18 years' experience and was earning 50 cents an hour.

Unemployment Sinks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Unemployment sank to 630,000 in October, 140,000 below the previous low point recorded last April, the Census Bureau estimated.

Dies Urges House Keep Group's Data

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities urged that the Committee's records be retained under the jurisdiction of a standing committee of the House.

"I am opposed," he said in a letter to other House members, "to the plan advanced by some, of turning them over to certain departments in the executive branch of the Government."

The Dies Committee, formed in 1938 and renewed five times, is due to expire with the new Congress in January. Mr. Dies was not a candidate for re-election, and there has been no move to renew the Committee. "In the six and a half years of the Committee's existence," Mr. Dies said, "we have built up one of the most complete files in the United States on subversive organizations and individuals."

Marine Union Official Resigns Under Alien Rule

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Ferdinand C. Smith has resigned as National Secretary of the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) because he is an alien and held the office in violation of the union's Constitution, Joseph Curran, N. M. U. President, announced Nov. 18.

Mr. Curran said that Mr. Smith, a Negro, had entered the United States from the West Indies in 1918, filed his intention to become a citizen but never received his final papers.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
605-09 Market Street
A Department Store Serving Wilmington and New Castle County Faithfully for Sixty-Six Years

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
Some of your coal has gone to war
Use your fuel wisely!
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

ROSENBAUM'S
Toys - Housewares - Gifts
Market at Ninth Phone 3-2212

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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Brownley's DEGUSTERED SINCE 1901
CANDIES 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Urban INCORPORATED Beauty Salon
Calvert Street at Connecticut Avenue
COlumbia 9595 Opp. Shoreham Hotel

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRI & ROBERT Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W. and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

ANTOINE
can solve your hair problems
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
Permanent Waves $7.50 up complete
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
1426 G St. N. W., Room 307, Albee Bldg.
Open Evenings MEtropolitan 9768

EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.
BOOKBINDERS and PAPER RULERS
Finest equipped Bindery in Washington for Library Editions. Blank Books. Loose Leaf Pamphlets. Gold Stamping. Map Mounting. Albums and Plastic Binding. Complete stock of Calf, Kid, Morocco, Snake, Levants, Suede, Alligator and especially fine leathers for de luxe binding by hand.
1211 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. National 0113

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30 Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W.

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS
Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 8010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Telephone TR. 8979
The Ugly Duckling Tea House
115 B Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.
Opp. Congressional Library

Maine

AUBURN

FLOWERS for Thanksgiving
Send Your Hostess
Gorgeous Mums or Beautiful Pompons
Roak's, Florist
Auburn Theatre Bldg.

Shop Early for Christmas
Boys' and Men's Jackets
Leather Coats
Ski Boots Slacks
All Practical Gifts
COBB-WATSON CO.
57-63 Court St., Auburn

AUGUSTA

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES AUGUSTA
MEET Miss Elizabeth Watson
Manager of Clear Weave's Augusta Store

Miss Elizabeth Watson, Manager of our Augusta store, has been associated with Clear Weave for over five years. For eight years Miss Watson was a teacher in public school. Miss Watson will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
236 WATER STREET AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Pearl & Dennett Company
William F. West, President
Insurance—Appraisals—Real Estate
EASTERN TRUST BUILDING
6 State Street Dial 2-0058

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

Rines Co.
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

Give Her a Ward Bros. Dress
For Christmas
Other Suggestions
Coats and Furs
Underwear • Blouses
Handbags • Hosiery
Sweaters • Skirts
Gift purchases exchangeable after Christmas
72 Lisbon St. Lewiston

Select Your Fur Coat with a Furrier While Very Fine Selections Are in Stock
Guaranteed to Service the Coat for 2 Years
TROBERS FUR SHOP
136 Lisbon Street

SEA FOOD
We still serve steaks
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
HOME-COOKED PASTRY
All that's good to eat
Plaza Grill 177 Main St.

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Harriet Lawry Garcelon
704 Manufacturers Bank Bldg. Ph. 3016
For Complete Service
George Randlette's
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
Near the Strand Theatre
Jimmy's No. 6 Phone 2576

PORTLAND

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BUY COAL NOW
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
Janitor Supplies
47 Exchange St. Phone 3-7239

New Designs of Costume Jewelry
BROOCHES—EARRINGS
BRACELETS—RINGS
J. A. Merrill & Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Say it with Flowers
Vose-Smith Company Florists
646 Congress Street
Portland, Maine
Flowers for All Occasions
Special attention to FLOWERS for THANKSGIVING
RALPH L. ALLEN, Proprietor
Bonded Member of F. T. D. A.

DIAMONDS
There is nothing so precious to the heart of Womankind, as a beautiful diamond ring. At Carter's our displays mirror the scientific knowledge of our buyers who selected them for brilliance, beauty, and perfection. Superb mountings.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS—PORTLAND, MAINE

NEW FALL COATS
$29.95 to $125
JUNIORS' MISSES' WOMEN'S
Owen Moore's

FOSS'
Luncheonette
A Clean Place to Eat
653 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H
926 ELM STREET

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
STELLA M. LINES
201 Patriot Bldg., Concord, N. H.
Phone 2301

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

BUNNY MITTENS
To keep hands warm as toast this winter!
Collegiates and Teeners in general are keen over the warmth and smartness of our Bunny Mittens!
$2.50 and $3.00
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Grade A Guernsey Milk
Fresh Eggs Cream
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN STHEET J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Tel. 73 We Deliver
Sunkist CALIFORNIA ORANGES
GROCERIES MEAT VEGETABLES
Bread, Cakes, Cookies

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	I	L	L	O	W	S
I	▨	I	▨	H	▨	A
L	I	L	L	I	A	N
L	E	I	▨	O	L	D
▨	R	O	D	▨	▨	▨
S	▨	M	I	S	E	R
E	S	▨	N	▨	N	U
A	T	L	A	S	▨	G
▨	▨	R	H	U	T	▨
A	A	R	▨	M	O	P
S	W	I	M	M	E	R
I	▨	N	▨	E	▨	O
A	N	D	O	R	R	A

20

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

SHOES
Walk-Over for Men and Women
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Vitality Shoes for Women
Very Choice Designs
Come in! Morrill Building
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Tel. 338-W

The Smartest in FALL FOOTWEAR for all the family
X-RAY FITTED
Farnham's LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

Fountain Service
We make our own Ice Cream
OYSTER STEW AND PICKLES, 55c
LOBSTER STEW AND PICKLES 85c
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Morrill Building Tel. 816

FRIED CLAMS A SPECIALTY
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.

ROSS FURNITURE CO.
38 THIRD STREET
Complete HOME FURNISHERS
TEL. 856

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Things to Wear and You Give Any Woman
A Merry Christmas
THE MELBRY
1029 ELM STREET

MEN'S OVERCOATS
$29.50 $89.50
McQUADE INC.
844 ELM STREET

Holiday Dresses
Jewel-like in their glitter
Variety in Color—Large Assortment
Sizes for Juniors, Misses, Women and Little Women
PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of New Hampshire

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send Flowers They are always appreciated
Phone 1261 given special attention Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

THIS THANKSGIVING
There is only one way to give thanks
Buy an EXTRA War Bond
MANCHESTER GAS COMPANY

Holiday Gifts
Watches, Diamonds, Rings, Compacts, Small Leather Articles, Pen and Pencil Sets.
from Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

PERMANENTS
Helene Curtis Cold Wave
All kinds of Beauty Culture
Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
450 Lake Ave. Phone 3726

Thanksgiving
POULTRY You'll Be Proud to Serve
Order your entire dinner, from soup to nuts, now.
R. HECKER and CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Joan de Gagne
Phone 1425-M
Permanents
Cold Wave—Machineless, and others
Be ready for the holidays
328 MILFORD STREET

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

They can't come back till it's over, over there!
The one sure way to get American fighting men home SOONER, is to give them all the equipment they need. Buying War Bonds helps pay for it.
Do more in the 6th War Loan Drive
★
James W. Hill Co.

We Invite Your Account
THE AMOSKEAG NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Leavitt's Anniversary ENDS WED. NIGHT
Shop up to 9 p. m. for thrilling savings in Leavitt's anniversary presentation of Best Sellers at lowest prices.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

NASHUA

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H. HAVERHILL, MASS.
☆
The Christmas Gift Stores!
Gifts for all members of the family. Shop early while assortments are more complete.

Doranne
Dresses - Sportswear
• AT POPULAR PRICES •
87 Main St. Nashua, N. H., Tel. 67

COLD PERMANENTS
With Individual Styling featured at
ISIDORE'S
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl St. Nashua, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

Holiday Merchandise
All Departments Now Are Stocked with Christmas Goods
★
Buy Bonds FIRST
Then Do Your Christmas Shopping
★
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A local concern serving local needs
Intelligent Service—Neighborly Interest
COAL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
We Solicit Your Orders
94 LANGDON ST. TEL. PORTSMOUTH 86

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
CONSOL
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St.
Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
Shop and mail now for Christmas while our stock is full!
Come in and see our display of Christmas Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster Street, Opp. Childs

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ARLINGTON ALEXANDRIA

BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria
Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Hertz Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

BRADSHAW'S SHOE STORE
Alexandria, Virginia
Home of Gold Cross and Florsheim Shoes
Fine Selection of Handbags for Christmas Gifts

VENUS HOUSE OF BEAUTY
Expert care of scalp and hair in a beautifully appointed shop
ARLINGTON FORREST Virginia
4817 First St. N. CLebe 2266
Alexandria Shop at 805 Bashford Lane TEmple 7140

Say It With Flowers From
Rector's Flower Store
3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918
Arlington, Va. Nights CHestnut 1555
Flowers Delivered or Telegraphed Anywhere
Charge Accounts Solicited

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG

OUR BEST VALUE—THIS CHRISTMAS
WAR BONDS
MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE
We are authorized Issuing Agents for U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Buy and Mail All Christmas Presents in November
D. MOSES & CO.

JEWELRY and SILVER
This Year—as Always—Make Perfect Gifts
Buchinghan Flippin

Your PHOTOGRAPH Will Be Someone's Treasure
CALL 2527
and make an appointment NOW!
J. P. BELL CO.

Brighten Up Your Home with Furniture From McGEHEE'S

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812 and end wash-day worries
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

GIFTS of JEWELRY and SILVER
that will last a lifetime
Phillip's BROTHERS INC.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Food Fights For Freedom, Too!
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TORONTO
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aznar, Manuel (mä-nwĕl' äth-när') — Recognized spokesman for General Franco's regime in Spain.

Dokomos (thô-kô'-môs)—Grecian town.

Kirkenes (chĭr'-kĕ-nĕs')—Captured German base in Norway.

Knocke (k'nôk'-ĕ)—Coastal village of Holland.

Mangshih (mäng'-shĭr')—Fortress point on the Burma Road in China.

Thorez, Maurice (mô'-rēs' tô'-râz') — Secretary General of the French Communist Party.

Valdés, Maj. Gen. Basilio (bä-sē'-lyō väl-dās') — Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense.

Yamashita, Gen. Tomoyuki (tô'-mô-yōō'-kĭ yä-mä'-shi-tä) — New Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, under General Terauchi.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Barugo (bä-rōō'-gō) — In the northern part of Leyte Island.

Ormoc (ôr-mōk')—Port on the west coast of Leyte.

Saale (zä'-lĕ) — River of Germany.

Saint-Dié (săn'-dyā')—Town of northwestern France.

Volos (vô'-lôs) — Grecian port.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if he have ought against any: that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.—Mark 11:25

Did You Know—

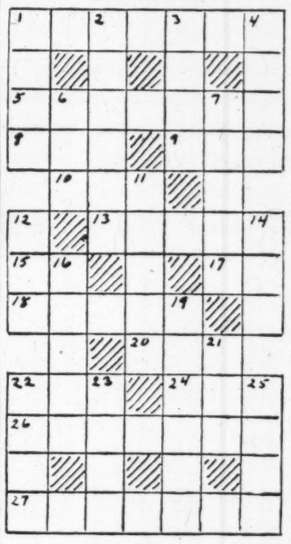
"Speculum" was the name of the metal mirror used before the art of silvering glass was perfected? It was usually of polished bronze.

Although radium gives out more than a million times as much energy as the same weight of coal burned with oxygen, it releases its energy only one-eighteith as rapidly and scientists are unable to speed up the process?

Average hens lay from three to four times as many eggs per month in the spring as in November?

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Large waves are what?
5—What is first name of author of the play "Watch on the Rhine"?
8—What is an ornamental wreath of leaves and flowers worn in Hawaii?
9—Aged.
10—What is a pole to which fishing line is attached?
13—Uncle Barnaby is what in Herbert's "Babes in Toyland"?
15—Plural ending.
17—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "n"?
18—Collection of maps is what?
20—Rude house is what?
22—Aarau, Switzerland, is on what river?
24—What is used for washing floors?
26—What person might use a crawl stroke?
27—Where do the Andorrans dwell?

Down
1—Does the ortolan have fins, burrs, or a bill?
2—What Molnar hero is a barker at an amusement park?
3—Muskingum River flows to what river?
4—What might an hourglass contain?
6—Suffix.
7—Whom did Priscilla Mullens wed?
11—Who is heroine of a certain popular song?
12—Ocean.
14—If your house contains a "Karabagh," is it a bed, rug, or jar?
16—What is a stalk of a grain plant?
19—At what time of year does child of Stevenson's poem "go to bed by day"?
21—Pedal digit.
22—What is largest continent of the globe?
23—Peel of a fruit is what?
25—What is a canoe of Malaysia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Names In the News

Associated Press

Jeep on Burma Road

The familiar vehicle photographed at a section of the Burma Road cut out of a rocky mountainside. This scene is at the road's lowest point of elevation, 2,960 feet.

Speaking of Newsprint

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, approximately 75 per cent western hemlock, 20 per cent Sitka spruce and 5 per cent cedar, contains enough timber if cut on a sustained yield basis to produce pulp for over 1,000,000 tons of newsprint a year.

In Lighter Vein

Here He Is!

Who is the one "Indispensable Man"?
That's what we all want to know.
Our guess is this — When the shouting ends
We'll find it's "G. I. Joe"!
—Grit.

Not a Buzz Bomb

Two women were talking in the street when an aeroplane went over. One looked up apprehensively. "It is all right, dear," said the other; "it's one of those old-fashioned planes with a man in it."—London Daily Mail.

Willing

Mother: "Johnnie, dear, I was hoping you would be unselfish enough to give your little sister the larger piece of candy. Why, even that old hen will give all the nicest dainties to her little chicks and take only a tiny one once in a while for herself."

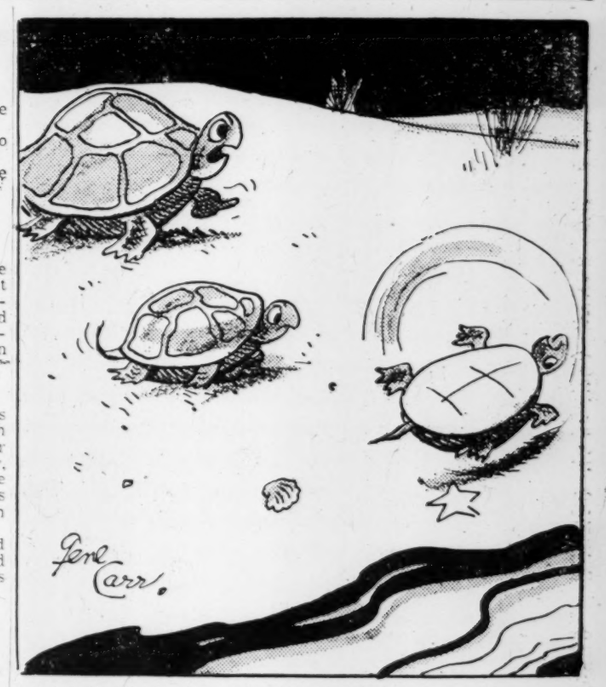
Johnnie (after watching the old hen for a while): "Well, mom, I'd do the same thing if it was worms."—Exchange.

Daily Anecdote

Swing It

George Gershwin, the famous composer, spent weeks trying to learn the game of golf, but with very little success. In an effort not to appear ridiculous before his friends he hired a caddy and went off to practice with him in a remote corner of the country club. After badly slicing several easy shots, he turned grimly to the little lad at his side. "Son, can you tell me what's wrong with my form?" he pleaded. "Give it to me straight."

The kid pondered the matter a moment, "Mister," he proclaimed, "you just ain't got rhythm!"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

"Oh, dear, he's turned turtle!"

Today's Quotation

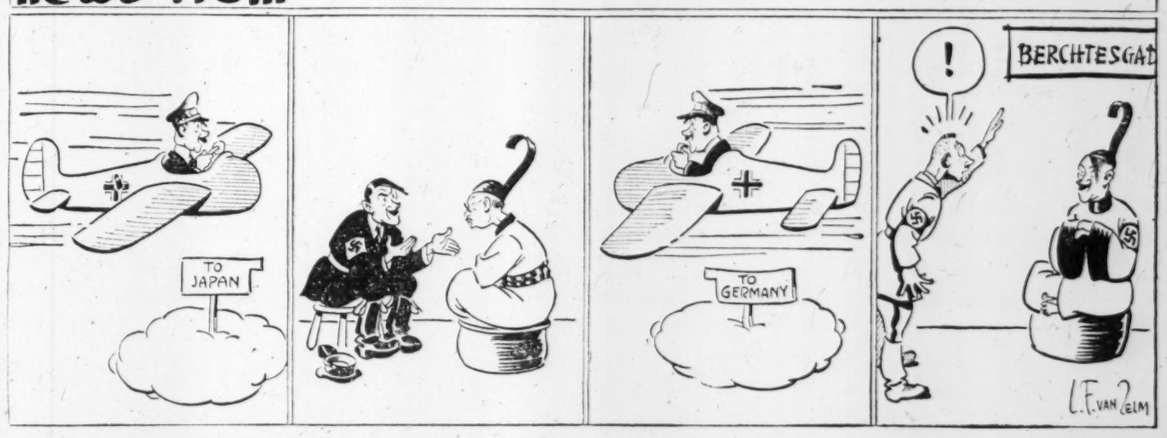
He who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.
—Richard Brooks

Brevities

Then again that impetuous fellow that does everything in the heat of the moment may be a blacksmith.

Three-way mirror: A device found in stores by which a suit of clothes is made to seem shabby by a new hat, and vice versa.—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWS ITEM— HITLER REPORTED IN JAPAN TO INFLUENCE MIKADO.

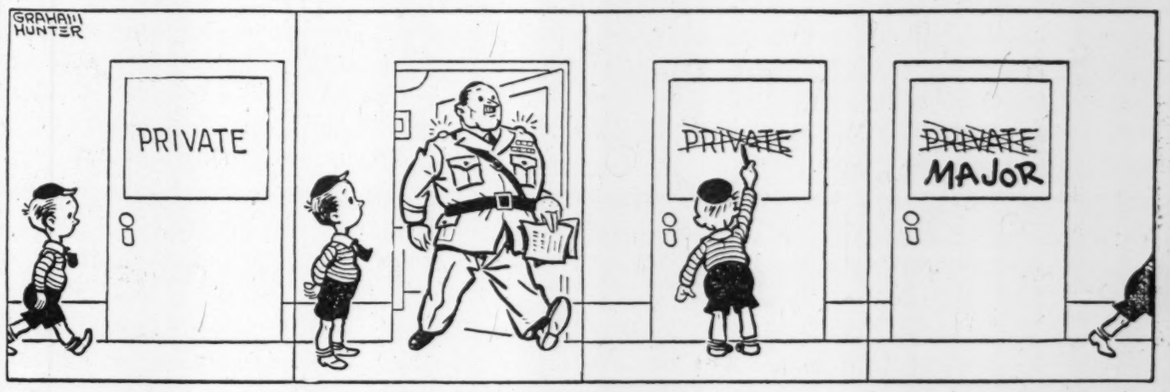


The Taffles—*Exaggeration* By Palmer

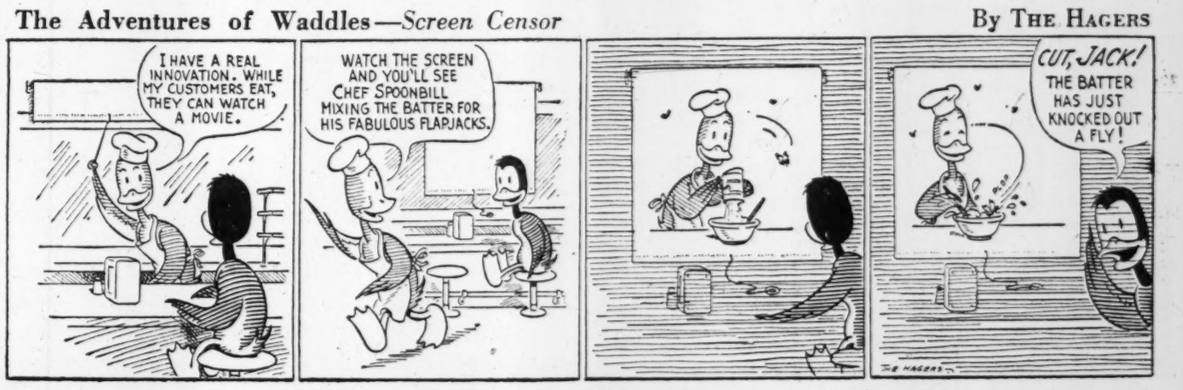
MINE WOULD STRETCH FROM HERE TO EUROPE —
IS THAT SO? WELL, MINE WOULD STRETCH AROUND THE WORLD
WELL - MINE WOULD STRETCH AROUND THE WORLD SEVEN TIMES — AND THAT'S PUTTING IT MILDLY!
WHO'S PUTTING WHAT MILDLY ?
PUMPY THINKS HE CAN RAISE A LONGER BEARD THAN I CAN WHEN WE GROW UP!
WHY CAN'T I KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*As Anyone Can Plainly See* By Le Pelley

Just for Fun—*Johnny Fix-it* By Graham Hunter



The Adventures of Waddles—*Screen Censor* By The Hagers


I HAVE A REAL INNOVATION. WHILE MY CUSTOMERS EAT, THEY CAN WATCH A MOVIE.
WATCH THE SCREEN AND YOU'LL SEE CHEF SPOONBILL MIXING THE BATTER FOR HIS FABULOUS FLAPJACKS.
CUT, JACK! THE BATTER HAS JUST KNOCKED OUT A FLY!
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Major Push

The news from the Western Front leaves little doubt that this is the major effort, at the very least, to push the war with Germany over the hump before the dead of winter. It seems unlikely that such an enormous volume of men and matériel would be committed to an offensive with a more limited objective.

The Allied armies are exerting heavy pressure all along the front and are making steady progress. But the most concentrated effort has so far appeared in the sector north and east of Aachen. Here three armies are pushing toward the Cologne plain along a front hardly 30 miles long.

While the gains around Metz and the effort to the south are impressive, it is stating no more than the Germans must already know to observe that a drive east along a front from Aachen north to the waterways of Holland promises the most decisive results. A push here leads most directly to the great Ruhr industrial region by the shortest route. While the Germans undoubtedly have made every preparation within their power to guard this vital area, they have had but a very few months since the breakout at Saint-Lô to build their defense system. From the Aachen sector south, the 1939-40 Siegfried fortifications remain unbreached. This line, although requiring modernization now, was erected with relative permanency when both time and manpower were not so critically short.

Were the Allies to occupy the Ruhr, and in consequence the Saar basin, the war with Germany might not be brought to an immediate end, but the Reich's power to produce munitions would be dealt such a tremendous blow that the whole scale of operations would be cut decisively. It is worth noting in this connection that although the Allied heavy bombers have been employed in tactical operations on this Aachen front to blast a path for the ground forces, they have likewise kept up their strategic bombing of industrial targets behind the German lines. In this sector tactical and strategic bombing are beginning to merge.

There are reports that the Germans have been moving some divisions from the East Prussia theater to bolster their lines in the west. The apparent stalemate in the east may or may not be real. Were the Russians to wait until substantial units were in process of shifting to some area behind a threatened western sector and then attack on a large scale, the effect might be more quickly decisive for both fronts than if the east and west step-up in pressure had coincided.

The location, composition, and size of the Allied strategic reserve waiting behind the attacking armies is still a secret, one which the Germans would desperately like to learn. When that force enters the battle, we shall begin to see the direction and pattern of the touchdown play.

What Boston's Port Needs

Restoration of Boston to its former position as a leading world port is developing as a major issue before the incoming Massachusetts Legislature.

With the 1945 session only six weeks away, a strong movement is under way to empower the Boston Port Authority to build new piers and to improve generally the port which in recent years has deteriorated rapidly.

The latest backer of a power-laden Port Authority is the Special Legislative Commission to Investigate Railroad Transportation. As the Commission points out, the present "Authority is a body with a name but no authority. It has little means to accomplish anything."

Unless the Authority is given power to develop an integrated plan for port development and to float bonds to construct new piers and modernize others, progress toward restoration of the port may be dangerously slow. Other ports already have plans for expansion. Boston must be ready.

Governor-Elect Tobin is in an excellent position to strengthen the port development movement. Within a short time he will be planning his inaugural message in which he is to outline his plans for improvement of Massachusetts. Unqualified support of a strong Port Authority on the part of the incoming Chief Executive would do much to speed the program through the Legislature.

Speaking of campaigns, whatever became of the agitation for the restoration of the two-pants suit?

Lending for Victory

Announcements of the $14,000,000,000 Sixth War Loan drive emphasize the costliness of global war in terms of money — $250,000,000 a day to the United States alone. But this is light, indeed, in comparison with the real toll. The gold star in the window, the veteran's empty sleeve, the call for more and more seeing-eye dogs, the story of the lads that went down with the handful of ships that heroically held back the Japanese fleet at Leyte —these are mute evidences of the costs of war that tug at the heartstrings.

Even these can be lessened, however, if pursestrings are freely opened to provide the best fighting equipment that dollars can buy. For the better and more adequate the supplies of food, ammunition, and military vehicles that reach the men at the front, the sooner will the war be brought to a close. That in itself should be sufficient return on anyone's investment in War Bonds. When in addition, a good rate of interest is paid, and an opportunity afforded to place in the safest security in the world funds which will purchase in the future civilian goods not now available, the dividends become threefold.

The American people's response to past War Loan drives has been exceedingly generous. If they heed President Roosevelt's plea to stick to the plow until the end of the furrow, they will find rich fruitage ahead.

Living Costs

The Government is digging in to resist price or wage increases. That in brief is the meaning of the most recent statements by Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, and William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board.

This is not to say that there will be no wage or price increases. But it does indicate that there should be a revision of the assumptions widely voiced before November 7 that the President was only waiting until after election to grant general wage increases. Two of the three top "generals" in the war against inflation are clearly announcing their purpose to "hold the line," that flexible front which bends but does not break. Moreover, they are publicly emphasizing statistics of living costs which deny any need for abandoning the "Little Steel" wage level.

The timing of these statements is worth noting. The Davis report is only a new version (with WLB backing) of the Mitchell report made last June on the findings of a special commission of economists appointed to study the accuracy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index. The Mitchell report said the BLS index showing a 25 per cent increase in living costs was essentially correct. The Davis report says the Mitchell report is essentially correct. And the Vinson statement endorses the Davis report.

These multiple lines of fortified statistics are being laid down in the face of manifest preparations by various labor groups for a fresh drive for higher wages. The conventions of the two major organizations of workers—the C. I. O. (already in session in Chicago) and the A. F. of L. (to meet in New Orleans in a few days)—are primed to demand wage increases. And the United Steel and Aluminum Workers are prepared to push for favorable decision by the WLB of their long-delayed case for a 17-cent boost.

The Davis-Mitchell-Vinson defense in depth is primarily statistical. It is questioned by some labor members of the Labor Board, and last summer a labor report on the cost of living found an increase of 43 per cent. The great weight of expert opinion, however, supports the BLS figure of 25 per cent. Mr. Davis concedes that there are hidden factors (such as deterioration in quality) which may add "not more than 4 per cent."

Many a housewife is convinced that the item for deterioration should be far larger. Many a motorist trying to get prewar mileage out of wartime gasoline will agree. And many families know there are special needs.

No cost-of-living index can do more than provide an average yardstick. This apparently the BLS does very well. The flexibility of the War Labor Board was expected to provide for the special cases of hardship. On the whole, it has done this admirably. And at least until V-Day stops overtime, the organized war workers would do very well to restrain their demands. For hourly wage rates in manufacturing industries have more than kept up with the BLS index. And the take-home wage in factories has gone well above living-cost increases. Today it shows an average 60 per cent above 1940.

Message for the Home Front

For Electoral College Reform

The Wide Horizon

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Post-election statements by political managers and analysts of the returns show that the shifting of some 346,000 votes in about fifteen States could have sent Thomas E. Dewey—with a minority of popular votes!—to the White House, and that, conversely, the shifting of only 262,000 votes in the other direction in the States carried by the Republicans would have made Franklin Delano Roosevelt—with a little over one-half of the popular votes—a unanimous choice in the electoral college.

Obviously, the electoral-college system, under present conditions, is a potential agency for foiling the will of the majority. But the most devastating criticism of the method is that all minority votes in a State—even though comprising 49.99 per cent of the total—are wasted, taken no account of. Many even contend that fundamentals of representative democracy are violated by the inequitable operation of the electoral college system. Certainly it would appear to be part of wisdom to reform it.

* * *

The late Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, author of such a splendid reform as the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in 1932 proposed the abolition of the office of elector and the distribution of a State's electoral vote proportionally, according to the popular vote received by each candidate.

This very democratic proposal was eliminated by the Senate Judiciary Committee as impracticable, and Senator Norris agreed. He accepted an alteration providing for the abolition of the electoral college and the choice of a President and Vice-President by popular vote, the candidate receiving a plurality in each State to be credited with all that State's electoral votes. In 1934, the resolution came up twice in the Senate but each time fell two votes short of the required two-thirds majority. Representative Clarence Lea of California on Nov. 15 of this year reintroduced the Norris proposal.

The proposal to choose the President and Vice-President by a nation-wide popular vote is vigorously opposed by the Southern States and several of the smaller Northern and Western States, on the ground that such a change would reduce their importance in electing a President. Probably the congressional delegations from these States would constitute a permanent bar to such an amendment being referred to the people. Therefore, any present plan of electoral-college reform must assume another form.

* * *

An amendment offered by Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania and Representative Celler of New York, both Democrats, is pending in Congress which would abolish the electoral college and substitute a provision for proportional division of the popular vote in each State among the Presidential candidates, up to fractions of one one-hundredth. This is practically the same as the original proposal of Senator Norris, which was not permitted to come to a vote.

While this is opposed by Southern Senators, the fact is that it actually would have the effect of reducing the influence of such large, often doubtful, States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California and proportionately would increase the influence of the Southern States where the majority is always substantial. The Southern Democrats' opposition is probably based on the fear that a pro rata system would provide an incentive for the Republicans to invade the South in search of a fraction of the electoral vote.

A method of reform, however, which would apparently give a much better balance to the electoral-college vote, and which might not meet with concerted congressional opposition, is that which was in effect in the early days of the Republic, up to the time of Jackson and Van Buren. This is the system of choosing electors by congressional district, each district to choose its own elector and to vote on the two from the State-at-large. This system was proposed by Jefferson and by Jackson, but did not become national law.

Under the district system of choosing electors, the electoral vote naturally would closely follow the party division in Congress. Under it—unless there was a real popular-vote landslide—there would be no such disproportionate results as this year when Governor Dewey polled 47 per cent of the popular vote but received only 16⅓ per cent of the electoral vote; as in 1940, when Willkie's percentages were 45 and 11⅓; in 1936, when Landon's figures were 38 and 1⅓, or in 1928, when Smith polled 41 and 16.

If proportional division is to be denied on the ground of its impracticability, or because of partisan opposition, the system of choosing Presidential electors by districts would seem to be the nearest to pure democracy possible under the electoral system.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

His Hearthfire

And of all man's felicities,
The very subtlest one, say I,
Is when for the first time he sees
His hearthfire smoke against the sky.

—"A Hallowe'en Memory," CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

Washington's Dilemma Over Argentina

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roland Hall Sharp

Argentina's bid for a conference of American Foreign Ministers has raised in acute form an issue that runs all through Western Hemisphere relations: How can governments representing democratic hopes and aspirations reach the people of other American countries through governments that are dictatorial and even fascist?

The regime nominally headed by Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell in Buenos Aires is actually a fascist and pro-Nazi dictatorship under control of sinister forces. Every organized expression of Argentine public opinion is in full opposition. Even the Conservative Party, led by Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, has denounced the Farrell regime as "Nazi." From exile in Montevideo, Uruguay, Dr. Moreno and leaders of all the other Argentine political parties are fighting to overthrow what they call "a government of Nazi invasion."

Dr. Moreno, in an article published at Montevideo, writes:

"We Argentines who, without distinction of political orientation, do not tolerate the Nazi dictatorship now in power at Buenos Aires, appeal for comprehension by the nations of America, and especially our near neighbors.

"Two points should be made known at this moment, repeated, and made objects of daily insistence. They are:

"1. The Argentine people and the existing Argentine Government are not only different manifestations but diametric opposites.

"2. The Nazi dictatorship in Argentina represents a menace for the whole Western Hemisphere, and in particular for the neighboring democracies."

Inside Argentina, the people feel the same way about the Farrell regime, but are held in the steel grip of a ruthless dictatorship. Only the most reactionary elements support the regime voluntarily. The rest have seen their once glorious free press silenced. They have seen their schools converted into agencies of fascist propaganda. Every student who presents himself for examinations must bring a police certificate. The present generation, trained under democracy, resists Argentine fascism. As in Germany, the regime aims at creating an aristocracy of totalitarian sympathizers and tools for future aggressions.

This picture of Argentina is blandly denied by propagandists in Buenos Aires. For some weeks a deliberate attempt has been made to convince outsiders, especially citizens of the United States, that the Farrell dictatorship is relaxing. Changes have been introduced, but only on the surface.

These facts are well known along the mellow corridors of the old stone building where Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his advisers must decide how to deal with the Argentine crisis. Nothing would please them more than to welcome Argentina back into the American community of nations. Yet they are not being deceived by a regime which pretends to speak for Argentina, while pursuing a course favorable to the sworn enemies of democracy.

A sidelight of great significance for the past and future of United States policy toward Latin America is the admission, freely made in some sections of the State Department, that Brazil is a weak spot in dealing with the Argentine fascists. Whenever the proofs of fascism inside Argentina are advanced, such as totalitarian press controls, the absence of elections, and so on, it is realized that the same arguments hold for Brazil.

A few days ago I spent an evening with two democratic Brazilians, Samuel Wainer and his wife. They are refugees from Brazil, deprived of home and livelihood because their humorous weekly, Diretrizes, was too liberal for the regime of Dr. Getulio Vargas.

The great difference between the Argentine and Brazilian dictatorships is that Dr. Vargas actively supports the United Nations' war effort, while the military clique in Argentina is not only fascist but pro-Nazi. Both the Brazilian and Argentine peoples are pro-democratic at home and abroad. Washington's problem is how to reach the people through governments that do not fully represent them. Argentina is an immediate test case, and Brazil's turn is bound to come.

Foxhole View of War

The Bookshelf

Richard Harding Davis and Irvin S. Cobb and Jesse Lynch Williams and the others of the reportorial craft who made great names as writers of books were, for the most part, pure romanticists, drawing upon their rich experiences for background. Ernie Pyle is pure realist, because he is pure reporter. His war stories are very popular and will undoubtedly become source material for future novelists, for the simple reason that they are unvarnished reporting—and mighty good reporting, too.

Perhaps only once in his second book, BRAVE MEN (New York: Holt, $3), does he project himself into the picture—although he really is always in it. That is when he is experiencing for the first time the comparative comforts of a naval vessel, where there are mattresses and chairs and tables and shower baths and ice cream, and he and his amazed G. I. friends keep on thanking the Navy for all the unusual comforts.

Their gratitude impressed the sailors, who began to comprehend something of what the infantryman goes through. There the reporter steps out of his role to express himself as "a rabid one-man movement bent on tracking down and stamping out everybody in the world who doesn't fully appreciate the common front-line soldier."

And those infantrymen are worth defending and reporting. They deserve an Ernie Pyle. There is a touching scene in one of his dispatches from the Italian mountain front—the book is made up of his newspaper stories. Capt. Henry Waskow of Texas had been killed and Mr. Pyle describes the reaction of his men, who really loved him. First they talk about him. "After my father, he came next," said a sergeant. "He always looked after us," said a soldier. "I've never known him to do anything unfair," added another.

So they lift their captain off the mule and lay him in the shadow of a stone wall with the others. One by one they come by, those tough G. I.'s, to look at him. One of them curses. Another curses more fluently. Then another comes up and says, "I'm sorry, old man"—probably a fellow officer. And a soldier comes up at the same time and speaks tenderly, "I sure am sorry, sir." The first man takes the captain's hand and sits there for five minutes looking at his face, then lays his hand down, gently, straightens the points of the captain's shirt collar, and walks down the road alone in the moonlight.

There are stories of bravery, too—like the incident of the British pilot in Normandy who lay between the lines, pinned in his smashed plane for days, and when discovered by the Yanks and asked if he were all right, replied: "Yes, now that you're here."

And there's humor—how the Italian trains always stop at tunnels to let people get off the car roofs; the manner in which some smart operators gypped the black market by selling them C-ration cans filled with sand; and the odd soldier-painter in the Army Arts Corps who "was trying to take the applesauce out of war."

Mr. Pyle makes a plea for the returning soldier as a conclusion. "And all of us, together," he says, "will have to learn how to reassemble our broken world into a pattern so firm and so fair that another great war cannot soon be possible. To tell the simple truth, most of us over here in France don't pretend to know the right answer. Submersion in war does not necessarily qualify a man to be the master of the peace. All we can do is fumble and try once more—try out of the memory of our anguish—and be tolerant with each other as we can."

M. W. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

England's Open Cottages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought that the following extract might interest your readers. It is from a letter I recently received from a woman friend in rural England:

"I live in what Mr. Churchill calls 'Bomb Alley.' There was an enchanting letter in the 'Times.' Its was signed 'Open Countryman' and pointed out that there was a deal of difference between living in a cottage in the open country and living in an open cottage in the country. At first we found the Doodlebugs a pleasant change. Unlike the bombers, they went over us and didn't come back. The Spitfires took to chasing them and shooting them down on us. That, too, we were comparatively used to, and it was interesting and exciting. They then put batteries at the bottom of our garden. That wasn't so good. I can sleep through any bomb, but the guns shook us out of bed.

"Just as we'd got used to them, they went away, and we are now snowed under with balloons. Whoever invented the barrage balloon must have a charming mind. They are friendly and pathetic beasts, and they browse gently in our fields, flapping their ears. I named the three opposite us Robert, Mathew, and Matilda. I said so in the fish shop, and the woman behind me in the queue said, 'Ar, I calls mine after me 'usband, it looks like 'im.'

"My friend Marjorie D. had her old governess, aged 84, staying with her. They went out for a nice stroll and a Doodle burst in the air on top of them. Large pieces descended on them, and Marjorie dragged the old lady home, saying, 'Faster, faster,' like the Red Queen. When they arrived, the old lady said, 'That was a most interesting experience, but you hurried me rather, Marjorie, dear.'"

(Mrs.) S. M. WHITFIELD
Kent, England

"Pipelines of Thought"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In considering what we are fighting to preserve in our democracy, may I ask your courteous attention while I quote from a recent issue of the "Cooperator":

"At the convention of the American Newspaper Guild, Mr. Morris L. Ernst, well-known civil liberties lawyer, submitted the following information:

"'It is my considered judgment that about 30 people or corporations own all or dominate the pipelines of thought to the American people.

"'The movie field is dominated by five companies and three satellites. The five companies own theaters which take in 70 per cent of the box offices of America.

"'There are 900 radio stations. Four networks dominate them. Seventy per cent of the income of one of the big networks comes from 60 advertisers, and fifty per cent of the income of another network comes from 16 big advertisers. Three hundred stations in America are dominated by newspapers, and in 120 cities the only newspaper also owns the only radio station.

"'In the newspaper field, the number of daily papers has shrunk from 2,400 in 1910 to less than 2,000 in 1940, when by normal growth the present number should be nearer 5,400. [Mr. Ernst could have added that 60 chains control two-fifths of the daily circulation and one-half the Sunday circulation of the country.]

"'That the mind-making appparatus is being concentrated into monopoly-minded hands is obvious from the difficulty labor has to get a hearing on the air and by the battle which co-operatives waged to buy time.'"

As a typical American family there are many times when we turn to one of these modes of recreation for stimulation only to be affronted by the fare we have to accept.

Perhaps it would be as well to pause and ask ourselves, as we enter another winter of war, if we are nurturing in our daily lives the seeds of that same fascism for which we are sacrificing our children?

(Mrs.) WILLIAM HAMILTON
Brunswick, Maine

Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I read an Associated Press item in The Christian Science Monitor which impressed me as incorrect. It is the article on German prison camps. In the next to the last paragraph, you say: "Stalag Luft I, about 100 miles southeast of Berlin, and Stalag Luft III, with a view of the bay across from Sweden, the camp where all air mail is censored." Now my information is just the reverse: that Stalag Luft I is located near or at Barth, Pomerania, right on the Baltic across from Sweden, and that Stalag Luft III is southeast or southwest of Berlin and that it is here that all mail is censored. I have a son in Stalag Luft I and I have to send all mail to him via Luft III where it is supposed to be censored.

Olympia, Wash. MABEL R. EMMICK

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Car Smoking Taboo

A citizen who refused to comply with a request to stop smoking on a public bus paid a fine of $11 for his obstinacy and selfishness in City Court, and that amount, Judge Carruthers says, will be assessed against all who insist on making smoking rooms out of street railway conveyances. It is a good idea.

Because of war-created congestion, street-car traveling these days is difficult. In cold weather, when windows are closed, discomforts increase, and smoking doesn't tend to alleviate them. The City Court abatement plan ought to work where appeals to courtesy fail.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Remarkable Record

Well deserved is the special Harriman Safety Award which the American Museum of Safety is giving to the Nation's railroads. These carriers have accomplished twice as big a job as in the first World War, with only one fourth the accident fatality rate to passengers and employees. With 22,000 fewer locomotives and 500,000 fewer freight cars, they have hauled 55 per cent more freight than they did in the earlier emergency. Their passenger trains have been carrying two million soldiers and sailors a month, in addition to absorbing added civilian travel as a result of gasoline and rubber shortages.—*Dallas (Texas) Morning News.*